

# **Broadening Preservation's Reach**

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Iowa's Comprehensive Statewide Historic  
Preservation Plan 2013-2022

State Historic Preservation Office

State Historical Society of Iowa

Iowa Department of Cultural Affairs

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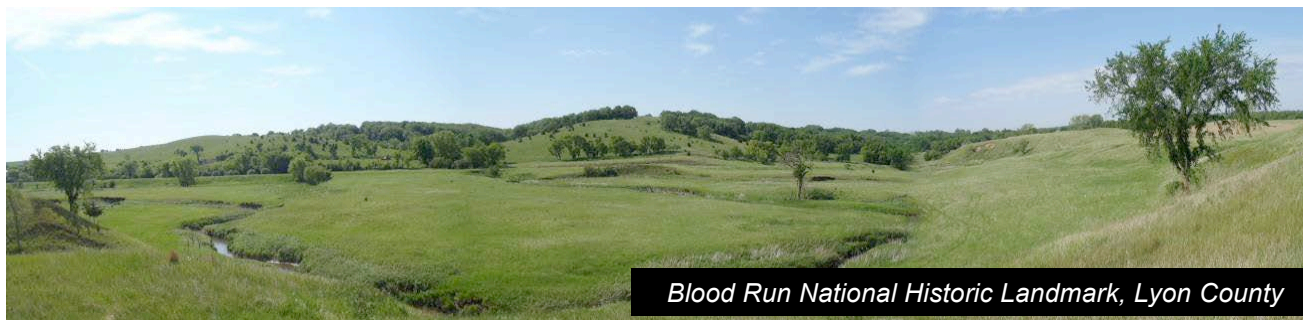
# INTRODUCTION

In 1974, just eight years after the passage of the National Historic Preservation Act, the Society for American Archaeology and the National Park Service gathered a small cadre of archaeologists from across the nation at the Airlie House near Warrenton, Virginia, to discuss preservation policy issues. Fittingly, the Airlie House, a 19<sup>th</sup>-century manor house, was (and is) the focal point of a conference center founded as a gathering place for the creative exchange of ideas. Six week-long seminars were held, with six or seven archaeologists in attendance at each seminar. The outcomes of these meetings, summarized in *The Management of Archeological Resources: The Airlie House Report*, edited by Charles R. McGimsey III and Hester A. Davis in 1977, serve as a foundation for historic preservation policy today.

Serious work resulted from these seminars, providing vision and direction for the field of archaeology (McGimsey 1991; Sebastian 2010). The participants also had some fun. Among those gathered at the Airlie House in 1974 was Iowa's first State Historic Preservation Officer, Adrian D. Anderson. During one of the seminars, participants were challenged to create limericks about preservation issues (King 1982). Adrian Anderson focused on the need for preservation planning, writing:

When our last ditch defenses we man  
Against projects we're trying to ban  
And bulldozers roar  
Smashing sites by the score  
We'll wish we had written a plan

Although written nearly 40 years ago, Adrian's limerick still resonates with Iowa preservationists. Preservation has come a long way; goals and objectives have been developed, implemented, accomplished. Yet, the need for a plan is as relevant today as it was during the gatherings at the Airlie House in 1974.



*Blood Run National Historic Landmark, Lyon County*

## PLAN DEVELOPMENT

While a statewide historic preservation plan is just that—a **statewide** plan, i.e., a plan that speaks to the resources throughout Iowa—the State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO) is charged with managing the planning process. When Iowa’s previous preservation plan, *Resources Within Reach*, was published in 2007, the intent was to update the plan by 2010.

That proposed planning cycle was disrupted by several challenges most prominently, disaster recovery tasks. Floods, droughts, snowstorms, hailstorms, tornadoes and derachos have befallen Iowa since 2007; in fact, between spring 2007 and fall 2011, Iowa has withstood 14 federally-declared disasters. **Every** Iowa county was included in at least one disaster declaration at some point between 2007 and 2011; 93 of Iowa’s 99 counties had two or more disasters during that time frame (Toye, personal communication).

The work to repair a community after a natural disaster often involves an influx of federal and/or state assistance into the community. Concomitant with some forms of governmental assistance comes the requirement for review and consultation regarding historic properties. Many SHPO staff members spent time assisting Iowans during numerous natural disasters by providing technical assistance and consultation on historic properties. Those tasks were of immediacy and took precedence over longer-term planning tasks.

During fall 2011, the State Historic Preservation Office again turned its attention to updating the preservation plan, working with the National Park Service (NPS) to develop a detailed schedule of planning activities. The agreed-upon schedule called for the SHPO to convene a Statewide Historic Preservation Plan Advisory Committee beginning in January 2012. Over the ensuing year the Advisory Committee, a facilitator, and SHPO staff representatives were to evaluate progress toward the previous plan’s goals; examine challenges and opportunities; and seek participation from the public as an updated plan was crafted. The schedule called for a draft plan to be disseminated broadly for comment by April 2013.

The proposed schedule worked fairly well. During discussions with NPS in the fall of 2011, the SHPO identified a broad range of constituencies that should be invited to participate in the planning process. Identified constituencies included federal and state agencies, cultural resource consultants, local historic preservation commissioners, tribal representatives, developers, archaeologists, farm organizations, landscape architects, museum professionals, legislators, educators, natural resource specialists, historians, cemetery preservationists and members of the public.

The Advisory Committee members appointed by the State Historic Preservation Officer were chosen from a list of general stakeholders. In addition to traditional “preservation partners,” invitations to serve on the committee were extended to groups not normally thought of as part of the preservation community in the state: legislators, federal/state agencies, and individuals who may be affected by the plan’s implementation.

Representatives of the following groups originally were identified as potential committee members. Those organizations in bold print subsequently were represented on the committee. (Some committee members are members of more than one of the listed organizations).

- **Office of the State Archaeologist**
- **Main Street**
- State Nominations Review Committee
- SHSI Board Member
- **Consultant**
- **Legislator**
- **Federal Agency**
- **State Agency**
- Local Government
- **Tribe**
- **Preservation Iowa**
- **Smart Growth Development**
- **Iowa Architectural Foundation**
- Center on Sustainable Communities
- **State Association for the Preservation of Iowa Cemeteries**
- **Iowa Museum Association**
- **Iowa Genealogical Society**
- **American Institute of Architects—Iowa Chapter**
- **Iowa Cultural Coalition**
- **Iowa Barn Foundation**
- Iowa Lincoln Highway Association
- Iowa Association of County Conservation Boards
- **Association of Iowa Archaeologists**
- **Iowa Archeological Society**
- **Silos and Smokestacks National Heritage Area**
- Herbert Hoover National Historic Site
- Effigy Mounds National Monument
- **Certified Local Government**
- Cultural & Entertainment District
- Iowa Great Places
- Iowa League of Cities
- Iowa Association of Regional Councils of Government
- National Trust for Historic Preservation
- American Planning Association – Iowa Chapter
- Iowa Smart Planning Task Force
- “Preservation friends” group
- Resource Conservation & Development
- Iowa Environmental Council
- **American Society of Landscape Architects – Iowa Chapter**
- Iowa State University Extension
- **Iowa Farm Bureau Federation**

The SHPO sent invitations to individuals representing the various constituencies, asking them to serve on the Advisory Committee. Simultaneous to committee formation, the SHPO solicited proposals from facilitators. In January 2012, Carolyn Corbin of Corbin Consulting was selected as project facilitator.

SHPO staff initially expected the committee to include no more than 20 members. Including the facilitator and three SHPO staff members, the final committee had 25

members. A list of the Advisory Committee members and their affiliations is included on page 120.

The Advisory Committee met in person on four occasions (February 2, May 24, July 12, and October 4, 2012) and met via teleconference in early 2013 (January 17, 2013). General goals for each session were developed between the facilitator and SHPO staff prior to each committee meeting.

#### Meeting #1 – February 2, 2012

- SHPO staff provided an overview of the planning process, including an explanation that the plan is for Iowa's cultural resources rather than for a specific organization;
- The facilitator led the group through a discussion about the current state of historic preservation in Iowa. The discussion questions were:
  - 1) What are potential monumental threats to historic preservation?
  - 2) What ways can historic preservation be more visible and more relevant?
  - 3) What is working now?

Following the first meeting, SHPO staff, working with the Department of Cultural Affairs' public relations and graphics design staff, developed and distributed an online survey. The survey was broadly distributed and was available to the public throughout March and April. Nearly 300 responses were received. The survey questions are included in Appendix A.

Other public participation opportunities during spring 2012 included sessions to gather input during (1) a SHPO-sponsored regional preservation workshop in southeast Iowa; (2) a Main Street LeMars community workshop; (3) the annual meeting of the Iowa Archeological Society. In addition, the facilitator led a half-day retreat to collect input from all members of the SHPO staff.

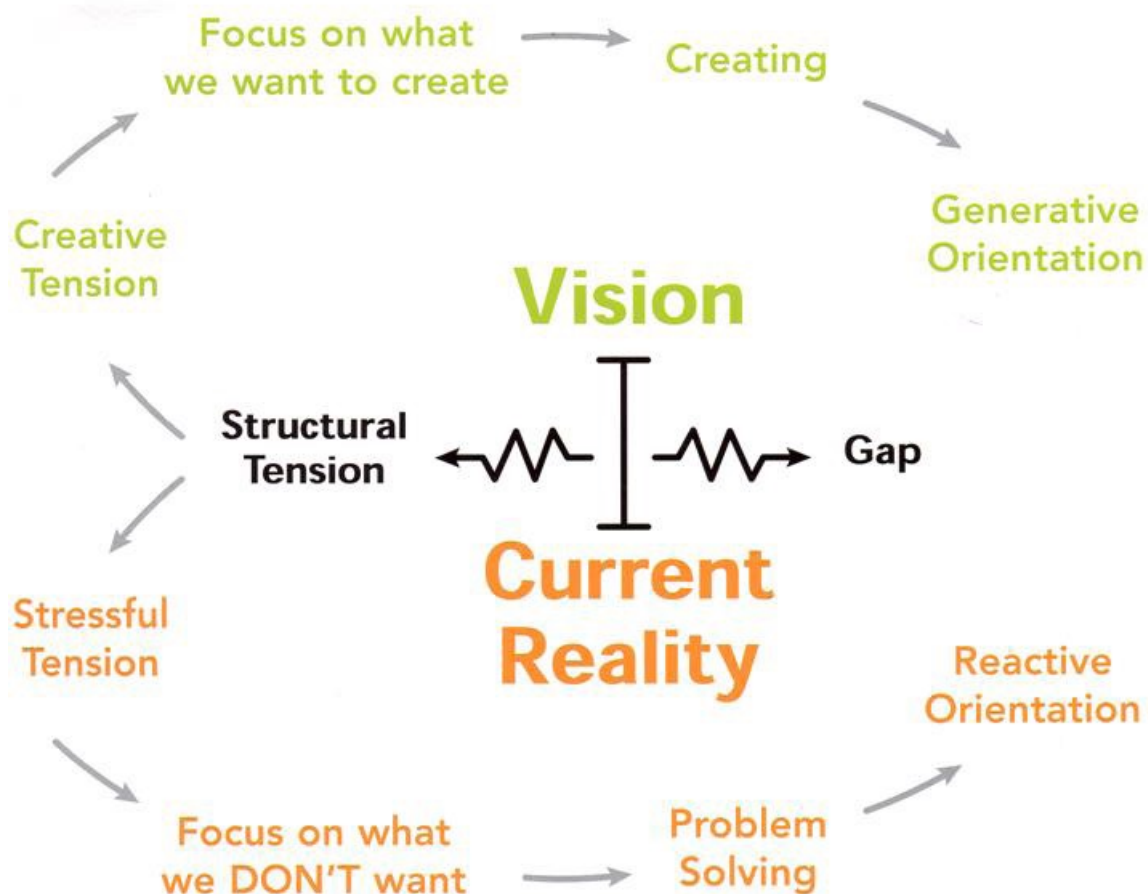
Another opportunity for extensive public comment was afforded by a breakout session at the annual Statewide Historic Preservation Conference, held in Decorah in April 2012. Nearly 50 people participated in the session.

Finally, input was collected from youths interested in history. The State Historical Society administers Iowa's *National History Day* (NHD) program. The program is very strong in Iowa and students often bring some top honors home from the national event. Students participating in the Senior Division (Grades 9-12) state event were invited to share their visions for the statewide preservation plan. While only a few students took advantage of this opportunity, they provided a valuable perspective. They strongly encouraged the use of emerging technologies in Iowa's preservation initiatives.

Meeting #2 – May 24, 2012

- SHPO staff and the facilitator provided an overview of the survey results as well as data collected internally.
- Using the “creative tension” mental model (Senge 1990), the committee analyzed the results of data collection, and began developing the goals for the plan.

## Creative Tension Model

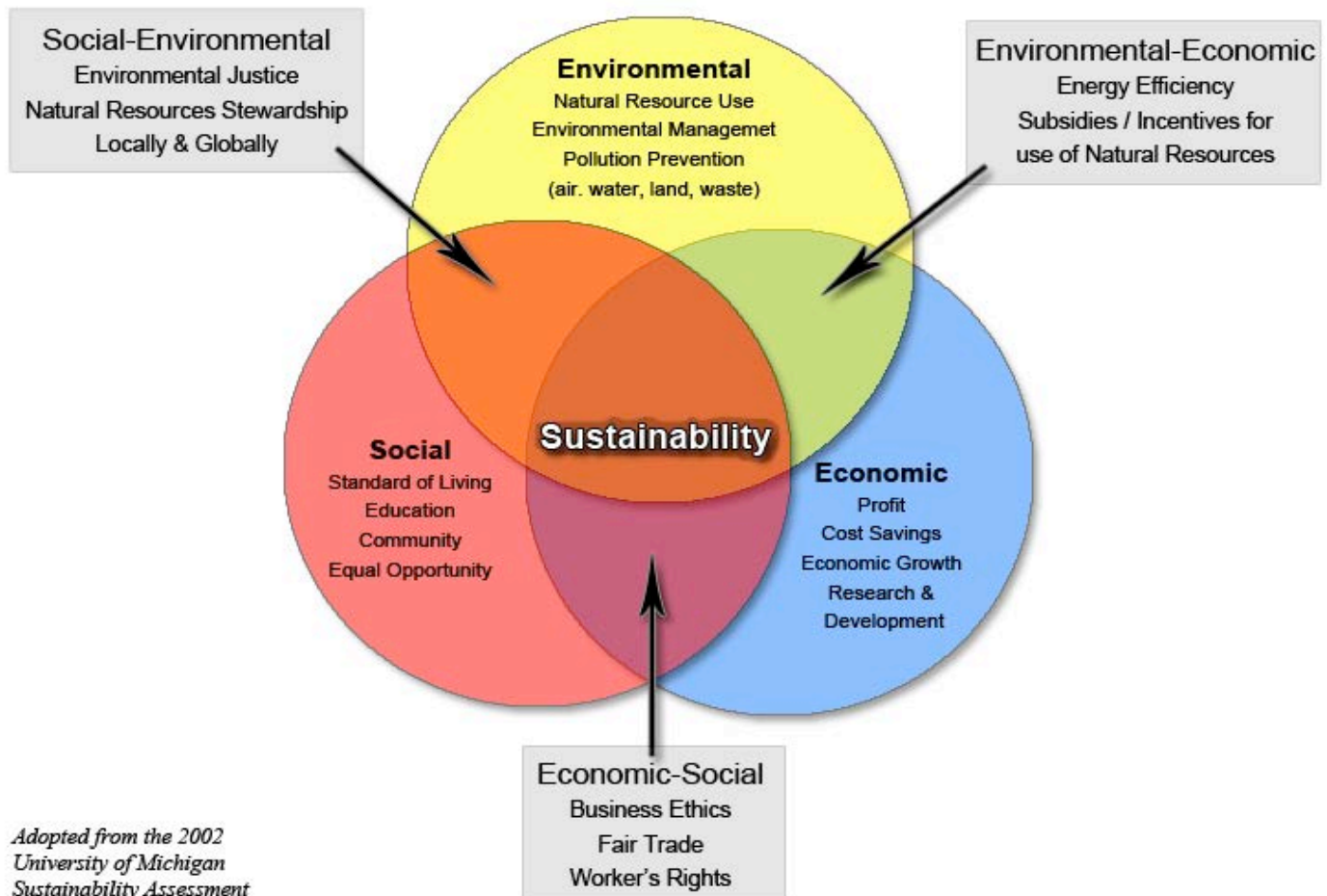


In his 1990 book, *The Fifth Discipline*, Senge explains, “the gap between vision and current reality is also a source of energy. If there were no gap, there would be no need for any action to move towards the vision. We call this gap ‘creative tension’.”

The committee broke into three groups –social, environmental, and economic—and, with guidance from the facilitator, began drafting goals and strategies for each of these spheres.

SHPO staff and the facilitator chose to use a sustainability model because of the strong parallels between preservation and sustainability. One SHPO staff member often quips “the greenest building is the one already built.” The term “embodied energy” is a useful concept when considering historic buildings. The embodied energy of a building, i.e., the sum of all the energy required to construct the building, represents an important expenditure of resources. The continued use of historic buildings is a sustainable practice, as it saves this embodied energy.

## ***The Three Spheres of Sustainability***





These draft goals and strategies were distributed to the public in various ways from August through early November. They were included in the State Historical Society's bimonthly newsletter; broadly distributed to email lists available to the SHPO; announced in the AIA-Iowa Chapter's newsletter; and disseminated by members of the Advisory Committee.

In addition, they were shared at three conferences: the American Planning Association – Iowa Chapter's annual meeting; the Iowa Council for the Social Studies Conference; and the Iowa Downtown Summit. Input sessions were held at two SHPO-sponsored regional preservation workshops; one in Fayette, in the northeast corner of the state and another in Cherokee, in northwest Iowa.

These venues yielded extensive comments; the input was useful to the Committee during their subsequent meetings.

One venue that was tried, but with little result, was distributing the goals and strategies to individuals being recognized for long-term land ownership. During the Iowa State Fair each August, the Iowa Department of Agriculture and Land Stewardship joins with the Iowa Farm Bureau to recognize the owners of Century Farms and Heritage Farms. To achieve recognition, an owner must demonstrate that a parcel of farmland, at least 40 acres in size, has been continuously owned within the same family for 100 years (Century Farm) or 150 years (Heritage Farm). This seemed like an ideal group of Iowans to contact regarding the historic preservation plan, since each had an obvious connection to Iowa's past.

Very few owners took the time to provide their thoughts. Likely, this was due to the setting; people came to the ceremony to celebrate their family's achievement, and then wanted to explore the Iowa State Fair. It was not an ideal time to ask people to review and react to a planning document. The planning team did not attempt to make follow-up contact with these landowners, as considerable time and expense would have been required to collect contact information.

#### Meeting #4 – October 4, 2012

- The facilitator and SHPO provided an overview of the information collected through the many public comment opportunities; and
- Using this information, the Committee refined the goals and strategies.

The Committee also discussed a preliminary list of performance metrics. How can preservationists easily and effectively measure the successes and shortcomings of work across the state? The group began by considering recommended performance measures found in *Towards More Meaningful Performance Measures for Historic Preservation*, a report from the National Academy of Public Administration (2009).

The Committee did not reach any consensus regarding benchmarks at the October meeting.

#### Meeting #5 – January 17, 2013

- The Committee reflected on the preservation challenges and opportunities that had arisen during the previous 12 months, while the planning process was underway.
- The SHPO provided an overview of additional public comments collected since the October meeting and the Committee considered whether further refinements of the goals and strategies were needed.
- A revised list of benchmarks was distributed.

#### **Benchmarks to track progress toward goals for Statewide Historic Preservation Plan**

1. Measure number of tax credit applications, awards, and value of the projects.
2. Measure historic grant applications to federal, state, and local sources. Measure activity and track location and type of projects for indication of need and range of applications.
3. Track the number of cultural resources surveys and nominations to the National Register of Historic Places.
4. Measure increase in the amount of private funds leveraged with tax credit and grant projects.
5. Measure increase in website traffic from geographic regions around Iowa.

Benchmarks 1 through 4 utilize data that are already being gathered, tracked, and analyzed by the State Historic Preservation Office, and are also benchmarks recommended by the National Academy of Public Administration. Benchmark 5 is already being collected through website analytics.

While the State Historic Preservation Office collects and tracks over 60 categories of information, prioritizing the top 3-5 benchmarks will create greater focus for historic preservation practitioners and provide key information to share with others.

#### **Actionable Benchmarks (to be checked off as accomplished):**

- a. Amplify historic preservation outreach through online, social media, film, and other mediums.
- b. Simplify access to information by creating user-friendly resources including on-line materials (such as National Register nominations, Multiple Property Documentation forms, maps, photos, and other archival information).

- c. Establish a preservation speakers bureau to educate the public about the benefits of preservation.
- d. Develop a new language around preservation to engage the public.
- e. Create and promote a directory of crafts people, suppliers, and certified preservation professionals.



*Motor Mill, Clayton County*

Two other planning efforts that occurred during the same time period as the Statewide Historic Preservation Plan Advisory Committee meetings were taking place should be mentioned. In accord with Iowa Code Chapter 8E, the Accountable Government Act, all departments of state government are required to

develop a strategic plan. The State Historic Preservation Office is a section of the State Historical Society of Iowa. In turn, the State Historical Society is one of the divisions within the Iowa Department of Cultural Affairs (DCA). In autumn 2011, the DCA began a comprehensive strategic planning process. The resulting plan, published in April 2012 broadly steers the work of the department, including the State Historic Preservation Office. A copy of this strategic plan is included as Appendix B of the present document.

The second planning effort that deserves mention is *The Tomorrow Plan*. In 2009 the Obama Administration announced the creation of the Federal Interagency Partnership for Sustainable Communities. This partnership, involving the U.S. Department of Transportation, Housing and Urban Development, and the Environmental Protection Agency, offered Sustainable Communities Regional Planning Grants in 2010. Led by the Des Moines Area Metropolitan Planning Organization (MPO) and working for the citizenry of the central Iowa region, a consortium of non-profit organizations, and city and county governments applied for one of these planning grants in the program's inaugural year. In October, 2010, the MPO received word that the central Iowa region was awarded a \$2 million grant to develop an interdisciplinary, regional plan focused on sustainability. The draft plan references the important role historic preservation can play in the central Iowa region's quality of life. The Tomorrow Plan Final Report: Working Draft for Review, revised in January 2013, is available at [www.thetomorrowplan.com/the-tomorrow-plan-final-report-working-draft-for-review](http://www.thetomorrowplan.com/the-tomorrow-plan-final-report-working-draft-for-review).

# PRESERVATION PARTNERS

Preservation is all about partnerships: diverse organizations and individuals coming together because of a common interest in protecting the past. In Iowa, the preservation movement grows each year. The previous plan was titled *Resources Within Reach*; we have titled this document *Broadening Preservation's Reach* to acknowledge the importance of an ever-expanding cadre of Iowa preservationists. Oftentimes, the impetus for an individual to become involved in the preservation movement is that individual's concern about a single, threatened, historic property—whether it be a residence, courthouse, barn, archaeological site, movie theatre, church, landscape, or other place. Engaging those who have a new-found interest in preservation is critical if the movement is to thrive.

There are many, many preservation partners in Iowa. The following list includes the major non-profit organizations, government agencies, and Indian tribes that have ongoing preservation roles in the state.

***Iowa State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO).*** For decades both federal and state law has acknowledged that historic properties are significant, fragile resources and that the preservation of irreplaceable heritage is in the public interest. The role of the State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO) is to reflect the interests of the State and its citizens in the preservation of their cultural heritage (National Historic Preservation Act, Sections 1 and 2; Code of Iowa Chapter 303; Code of Federal Regulations 36 CFR 61 and 36 CFR 800). The National Historic Preservation Act establishes certain SHPO responsibilities, and the State of Iowa designates additional duties for the SHPO. The SHPO has primary responsibility for preparing and implementing a comprehensive statewide historic preservation plan. Other federally-designated responsibilities of the SHPO are: (1) directing and conducting a comprehensive survey to identify historic properties and maintaining inventories of such properties; (2) nominating properties to the National Register of Historic Places; (3) assisting local governments in developing historic preservation programs and in becoming Certified Local Governments (CLGs); (4) administering the program of federal grant assistance for historic preservation within Iowa; (5) advising and assisting federal, state, and local governments in carrying out their historic preservation responsibilities; (6) cooperating with the Secretary of the Interior, the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation, and other federal, state, and local governments, organizations, and individuals to ensure that historic properties are taken into consideration at all levels of planning and development; (7) providing public information, education, training, and technical assistance relating to historic preservation; (8) consulting with the appropriate federal agencies on federal undertakings that may affect historic properties, and on the content and sufficiency of any plans developed to protect, manage, or to reduce or mitigate harm to such properties; and (9) providing advice and assistance in the evaluation of proposals for rehabilitation projects that may qualify for federal assistance such as preservation tax incentives (National Park Service 2007: 1.2, and 3.1-3.2). In addition to these federally-mandated duties, the SHPO is responsible for managing state historic preservation tax incentive programs.

SHPO staff members meet regularly with many of the partners listed below. SHPO staff members serve as *ex officio* board members or committee members for Preservation Iowa, the Association of Iowa Archaeologists, the Iowa Archeological Society, Silos and Smokestacks, and the Iowa Architectural Foundation. Since 1987, the SHPO and Main Street Iowa have held annual retreats. Beginning in 2004, representatives from Preservation Iowa and the National Trust for Historic Preservation joined the retreat. A SHPO staff member serves on the Main Street Iowa community selection committee. Since 2007, the SHPO and Main Street Iowa have co-sponsored a biannual preservation conference. Beginning in 2013, Preservation Iowa, SHPO, and Main Street are expanding that conference and making it an annual event. Representatives from the Federal Highway Administration, the Iowa Department of Transportation, and the SHPO formed the Cultural Interchange Team (CIT) in 1997 and have met regularly since. In addition, staff members from the University of Iowa—Office of the State Archaeologist and SHPO gather once or twice a year to discuss common issues. The SHPO website is [www.iowahistory.org/historic-preservation/index.html](http://www.iowahistory.org/historic-preservation/index.html).

***State Historical Society of Iowa (SHSI).*** While the SHPO is a section within the State Historical Society of Iowa, a separate description for SHSI is added here to highlight the important contributions other sections within the historical division make to historic preservation. Libraries, archives, objects, sites, educational programs, interpretive materials, and publications all enhance preservation efforts.

The critical work of archives and records center staff and the State Records Commission, who identify, arrange, and describe government records of historical, fiscal, legal or economic value; the librarians and special collections personnel who preserve and provide access to documents, photographs, maps, and books to researchers; the publications staff who write, edit, and publish articles of historical importance; the grant managers who administer programs to provide monies for local preservation projects; the managers of the SHSI-owned historic sites, who work to maintain the physical integrity of these historic properties as well as the artifacts and/or manuscript collections contained within; the museum staff who collect, conserves, curates, and interprets the collections of the SHSI: the vital work of these staff members informs and enhances historic preservation efforts across Iowa. The State Historical Society website is [www.iowahistory.org](http://www.iowahistory.org).

***Preservation Iowa.*** Originally incorporated in 1991 as the Iowa Historic Preservation Alliance, this statewide non-profit advocacy group was renamed Preservation Iowa in 2010. Preservation Iowa, through its board of directors and executive director, has worked to increase its membership and secure a stable funding stream. Each year, it hosts the *Preservation at its Best Awards* and also calls for nominations to a list of *Iowa's Most Endangered Properties*. In 2010 Preservation Iowa began a new initiative, the *Main Street Development Loan Program*. More information on Preservation Iowa can be found at [www.preservationiowa.org](http://www.preservationiowa.org).

**National Trust for Historic Preservation.** This nationwide, privately funded nonprofit organization, works to save America's historic places. In 2011 the organization began a dramatic restructuring to enable the Trust to have greater impact and reach. A major focus is identifying National Treasures, historic properties that can benefit from short-term, strategic work by the Trust. Iowa preservationists have worked closely with the Chicago field office. The website of the National Trust for Historic Preservation is [www.preservationnation.org](http://www.preservationnation.org).

**National Park Service.** The National Park Service owns and manages two properties within Iowa: Effigy Mounds National Monument in Clayton and Allamakee counties in northeast Iowa and Herbert Hoover National Historic Site in Cedar County in east central Iowa. Beyond managing these two historic places, the National Park Service's programs affect all parts of the state. The website [www.nps.gov/iowa](http://www.nps.gov/iowa) features an interactive map allowing the user to see the geographic extent and economic impact of many different National Park Service programs across Iowa.

The National Park Service's role in Iowa preservation is essential, as it administers the Historic Preservation Fund (HPF), the federal preservation dollars allocated to each state. The HPF was established in 1977 as a matching grant program, providing funding for State Historic Preservation Offices and their authorized activities. Beginning in 1980, a portion of HPF was dedicated to local preservation through the Certified Local Government program. Since 1992 the HPF has also provided funding for Tribal Historic Preservation Offices. The National Park Service's State, Tribal and Local Plans and Grants (STLPG) Division administers the HPF to assist in efforts to protect and preserve historic resources. Each SHPO manages its state's annual appropriation to perform the preservation responsibilities established by the National Historic Preservation Act; thus, the Iowa State Historic Preservation Office and the National Park Service's STLPG Division regularly work together to ensure that both federal and non-federal matching dollars are used for appropriate preservation activities in Iowa. More information about the National Park Service's role in the historic preservation program is available at [www.nps.gov/history/hpg](http://www.nps.gov/history/hpg).

**Advisory Council on Historic Preservation.** The Advisory Council on Historic Preservation (ACHP) is an independent federal agency established through the National Historic Preservation Act in 1966. Among its major duties are advising the President and Congress on national historic preservation policy and advocating full consideration of historic values in federal decisionmaking. Detailed information about the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation is available at [www.achp.gov](http://www.achp.gov).

**Main Street Iowa (MSI).** Housed within the Iowa Economic Development Authority's Downtown Resource Center, Main Street Iowa is one of the most successful state Main Street programs in the nation. The National Trust for Historic Preservation developed the "Main Street Four Point Approach" -- organization, promotion, design, and economic restructuring -- in the early 1980s and Iowa joined the initiative in 1986. Focusing on downtown revitalization within the context of historic preservation, forty-six Iowa



communities, including small towns, medium-sized cities, and urban neighborhoods, participate in Main Street Iowa. A recently completed economic study highlights the impact the Main Street Iowa program has had during its 26-year history. For more information, see [www.iowaeconomicdevelopment.com/IDRC/MainStreetIowa](http://www.iowaeconomicdevelopment.com/IDRC/MainStreetIowa).

**University of Iowa—Office of State Archaeologist (OSA).** The OSA is a research unit of the University of Iowa. OSA's mission, as defined by Iowa Code, is to develop, disseminate, and preserve knowledge of Iowa's prehistory and history through archeological research, service, and education (Code of Iowa 263B). The OSA conducts research and curates most of the state's archeological collections. The OSA also maintains Iowa's archeological site file (I-Sites) and related research material. The office coordinates public involvement in archeology through education and outreach programs as well as through administrative support of the Iowa Archeological Society. OSA initiated, and has continued to lead, the state's popular, annual, *Iowa Archaeology Month*.

Iowa Code places responsibility for the protection of ancient burials with OSA. The Indian Advisory Council provides advice and technical assistance to the State Archaeologist in administering and implementing the state burial law. Iowa preservationists are proud that Iowa's burial protection law—enacted in 1976—was the nation's first such law. More information about the OSA can be found at [www.uiowa.edu/~osa](http://www.uiowa.edu/~osa).

**Iowa Archeological Society (IAS).** The Iowa Archeological Society, a non-profit organization established in 1951, is open to any individuals interested in preserving and studying Iowa's prehistoric and early historic heritage. Its aims are to gather, record, publish, and interpret archeological information in cooperation with professional archeologists in the region. Members of the Society receive a journal and four newsletters annually. The IAS meets twice a year to share research and new discoveries. In addition, members have occasional opportunities to assist in field or lab work. There are several local chapters throughout the state. More information can be found at [www.uiowa.edu/~osa/IAS/iashome.htm](http://www.uiowa.edu/~osa/IAS/iashome.htm).

**Association of Iowa Archaeologists (AIA).** The Association of Iowa Archaeologists, a non-profit organization founded in 1975, is composed of members who are professional archaeologists that either work in the state of Iowa or have an interest in Iowa archaeology. Its purposes are two-fold: 1) promoting public understanding and scientific interest in Iowa's archeological heritage and 2) developing professional and scientific standards for conducting and reporting archeological investigations in Iowa and for curating archeological materials and documents. Its website is [www.uiowa.edu/~osa/aia/index.html](http://www.uiowa.edu/~osa/aia/index.html).

**Iowa Department of Natural Resources (DNR).** This state agency owns 365,000 acres and manages another 150,000 acres of recreational and natural lands in Iowa, many of which contain historic properties. The State Preserves Advisory Board, housed within the DNR, manages lands that have been designated as preserves because of

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their important biological (i.e., flora or fauna), geological, archaeological, historical, or



*Backbone State Park, Delaware County*

scenic features.

Currently, there are 96 designated preserves.

The largest of these --

and the most recently

designated -- is the

Glenwood State

Archaeological

Preserve. It comprises

about 906 acres in

southwest Iowa and

contains 119

prehistoric

archaeological sites

contributing to the

National Register-listed

Glenwood

Archeological District. The DNR also administers a number of other historic properties, outside the preserves system. These include, for example, the Pine Creek Grist Mill in Muscatine County; the Hitchcock House (a National Historic Landmark) in Cass County, and the Lowell G. Walter House (designed by Frank Lloyd Wright) in Buchanan County. The DNR manages the State Park system, and many of the parks have important architectural and archeological resources. Within the last several years the DNR has launched the Iowa Water Trails program. One component of this program encourages the development of interpretive materials regarding the cultural history along each trail. Archaeologists and historians have been working closely with the Iowa Water Trails program to assist with these heritage tourism initiatives. Additional information about the Iowa Department of Natural Resources is found at [www.iowadnr.gov](http://www.iowadnr.gov).

***Iowa Department of Education.*** The Iowa Department of Education provides oversight, supervision, and support for the state education system that includes all public elementary and secondary schools, state-accredited nonpublic schools, Area Education Agencies (AEAs), community colleges, and teacher preparation programs. While individual school districts have responsibility for adopting curricula, state law sets minimum educational standards. The Department of Education has developed the *Iowa Core*, a set of curricula which meets all required Iowa educational standards. The Department of Education has one staff person who serves as the social studies consultant, providing advice and assistance to school districts on social studies curricula. As part of that assistance, a social studies curriculum was developed as one component of the Iowa Core. This curriculum can be found here: [http://educateiowa.gov/index.php?option=com\\_content&view=article&id=1405:socialstudies&catid=449:content-areas&Itemid=2770](http://educateiowa.gov/index.php?option=com_content&view=article&id=1405:socialstudies&catid=449:content-areas&Itemid=2770)

Iowa Public Television (IPTV) is a division within the Iowa Department of Education. In addition to providing televised programs, IPTV has developed the *Iowa Pathways*



website. This interactive website provides extensive Iowa history information:  
<http://www.iptv.org/iowapathways/default.cfm>

***Iowa Department of Transportation.*** Each year the Iowa Department of Transportation (IaDOT), through its Office of Location and Environment, undertakes a large number of cultural resource investigations. This work is done in coordination with the Federal Highway Administration (FHWA) to comply with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act. Over the years, IaDOT and FHWA have sponsored statewide bridge surveys, nominated properties to the National Register of Historic Places, sponsored recordation work of the Historic American Engineering Record, and tested and excavated numerous archaeological sites. The IaDOT and FHWA have cooperated to provide funding for mapping and digitizing cultural resource records held at the State Historic Preservation Office and the University of Iowa--Office of the State Archaeologist. The IaDOT maintains a "portal" allowing professionally-qualified archaeologists to electronically access Iowa cultural resources information. To enhance the working relationships between FHWA, IaDOT and the SHPO, the Cultural Interchange Team (CIT) was established in 1997. Since its founding, the CIT has met regularly to discuss matters of mutual interest in historic preservation. The Department of Transportation also administers scenic byways in Iowa, a program which emphasizes heritage tourism. For more information on Iowa DOT's cultural resources work and byways programs, see [www.iowadot.gov/ole/culturalresources.html](http://www.iowadot.gov/ole/culturalresources.html) and [www.iowadot.gov/iowasbyways/index.aspx](http://www.iowadot.gov/iowasbyways/index.aspx).

***Iowa Tourism Office.*** The Iowa Tourism Office is part of state government, a section located within the Iowa Economic Development Authority. It publishes the annual *Iowa Travel Guide* in print as well as providing an interactive, online version of the guide. Historic sites open to the public are listed in the guide. Working with local communities, the tourism office also maintains a system of Iowa Welcome Centers. Three regional tourism offices--western, central, and eastern--are affiliated with the central office. The Iowa Travel Guide is at [www.traveliowa.com](http://www.traveliowa.com).

***Travel Federation of Iowa.*** The Travel Federation of Iowa (TFI) is a statewide, grassroots organization dedicated to growing Iowa's tourism industry through advocacy and education. It works to improve the tourism industry in Iowa through such initiatives as seeking increased funding for the Iowa Tourism Office, tourism grant programs, and recreational and cultural attractions. The TFI hosts an annual legislative showcase to demonstrate the importance of the industry in Iowa. More information about TFI can be found at [www.travelfederationofiowa.org](http://www.travelfederationofiowa.org).

***Silos and Smokestacks National Heritage Area.*** The Silos and Smokestacks National Heritage Area was designated by Congress as a National Heritage Area in 1996. Its mission is "to ensure that residents and visitors can learn about the significant contributions that Northeast Iowa's people and land have made to America's agricultural legacy." The National Heritage Area, comprising 37 Iowa counties, focuses on six interpretive themes: The Fertile Land; Farmers & Families; The Changing Farm; Higher

Yields: The Science & Technology of Agriculture; Farm to Factory: Agribusiness in Iowa; and Organizing for Agriculture: Policies and Politics. The National Heritage Area hosts educational workshops, provides grant funds, and offers technical assistance to affiliated and partner sites. At this time, Congressional action to reauthorize the organizing entity for Silos and Smokestacks National Heritage Area is needed. For additional information about the organization, refer to [www.silosandsmokestacks.org](http://www.silosandsmokestacks.org).

***Iowa Museum Association (IMA).*** The Iowa Museum Association is a non-profit entity, organized for the purpose of providing a statewide communication network, educational opportunities, and advocacy for Iowa's museums. Iowa's museums include art centers and museums, botanical gardens, children's museums, historic sites, historical societies, living history sites, nature centers, natural history museums, planetariums, science and technology centers, and zoos. The majority of IMA's members represent historical societies and museums, many of which own and operate historic structures. The Iowa Museum Association provides support for their efforts through educational opportunities, advocacy, and communication networks. The IMA advocates for the preservation of collections, archives, and oral histories as well as the historic properties themselves. The IMA's web address is [www.iowamuseums.org](http://www.iowamuseums.org).

***American Institute of Architects, Iowa Chapter (AIA-Iowa).*** This organization represents professional architects in the state. Through its magazine for members, partnership on educational conferences, and sponsorship of various events such as walking tours, the AIA-Iowa has worked to promote some aspects of historic preservation. For more information about this group, visit their website at [www.aiaiowa.org](http://www.aiaiowa.org).

***Iowa Architectural Foundation (IAF).*** The purpose of the Iowa Architectural Foundation is to promote awareness and appreciation of architecture and design. Through youth education, community design charrettes, tours, and lectures, the IAF engages the public with architecture and design. The Iowa Architectural Foundation's web site is [www.iowaarchfoundation.org](http://www.iowaarchfoundation.org).

***Iowa Barn Foundation.*** This non-profit organization's purpose is to preserve Iowa's rural buildings, as they serve as symbols of Iowa's agricultural heritage. Its primary mission is educating the public about Iowa's vanishing barns and providing barn restoration matching grants to property owners. The Barn Foundation sponsors barn tours and publishes a twice-yearly magazine. More information is at [www.iowabarnfoundation.org](http://www.iowabarnfoundation.org).

***State Association for the Preservation of Iowa Cemeteries (SAPIC).*** Organized in 1996, SAPIC's purpose is to advocate for the preservation of historic cemeteries. Its founding came about in response to state legislation allowing each county to create a county cemetery commission. These county commissions take responsibility for neglected pioneer graves and cemeteries. SAPIC serves as a resource to these commissions and to other individuals and groups interested in cemetery preservation by

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offering technical assistance and advocating for protective legislation. SAPIC has an online presence at: [www.rootsweb.ancestry.com/~iasapc/](http://www.rootsweb.ancestry.com/~iasapc/).

***Iowa Genealogical Society (IGS).*** The Iowa Genealogical Society's mission is to create and foster an interest in genealogy and to aid others in researching their family history. Founded in 1965, the Society has a library housing an extensive collection, regularly holds classes on genealogical research, hosts one or two conferences each year, and interacts with chapters throughout the state. Several Special Interest Groups each focus on specific types of research, generally based upon a specific ethnicity or country of origin. For example, there are Special Interest Groups for those interested in Norwegian, German, Irish and African-American research, among others. The IGS is particularly interested in the preservation of historical records and cemeteries. The IGS web address is [www.iowagenealogy.org](http://www.iowagenealogy.org).

***Iowa Lincoln Highway Association.*** The Iowa Chapter of the Lincoln Highway Association was founded in 1992 and has since been engaged in preserving and publicizing authentic reminders of the highway and associated places. Whether applying for grants, attending meetings on projects that might affect the Lincoln Highway, or working with local communities to build interest in the road as a tourism destination, the organization has vigorously pursued its purposes. The Association's web site is [www.iowalincolnhighway.org](http://www.iowalincolnhighway.org).

***Iowa Cultural Coalition.*** The Iowa Cultural Coalition serves as a communications network for people and organizations that create and appreciate all forms of art, historic preservation, museums, science, and cultural educational endeavors in Iowa. The organization maintains a presence on Facebook at [www.facebook.com/iowaculturalcoalition](http://www.facebook.com/iowaculturalcoalition).

***The Archaeological Conservancy.*** The Archaeological Conservancy, a non-profit organization dedicated to the preservation of significant archaeological sites through acquisition, owns more than 400 sites in 41 states. The Conservancy made its first purchases of archaeological sites in Iowa in 2010, when it acquired two sites in opposite corners of the state: the Woodfield Earth Lodge in Mills County (southwest Iowa), and the Hewitt-Olmsted Trading Post in Winneshiek County (northeast Iowa). Funds to assist in the acquisition of an early 1800s military site in southeast Iowa are currently being sought. The Conservancy publishes the quarterly magazine *American Archaeology*. The magazine regularly highlights archaeological preservation issues. More information about The Archaeological Conservancy is available at [www.archaeologicalconservancy.org](http://www.archaeologicalconservancy.org).

***County Conservation Boards.*** Chapter 350 of the Iowa Code sets forth the responsibilities of County Conservation Boards. Duties include the following: to acquire, develop, maintain, and make available public museums, parks, preserves, parkways, playgrounds, recreation centers, forests, wildlife, and other conservation areas; to encourage the orderly development and conservation of natural resources; to provide

adequate programs of public recreation; and to educate residents about the natural world (Code of Iowa chapter 350). All of Iowa's 99 counties have established conservation boards. Several county conservation boards administer historic properties and many boards are active in cultural resource education. The Iowa Association of County Conservation Boards (IACCB) is a nonprofit organization which assists county conservation boards in board development, public relations, and legislation. This association's website links to each county's conservation information: [www.iaccb.com](http://www.iaccb.com).

**Resource Conservation & Development areas.** First initiated in the 1960s, the Resource Conservation & Development (RC&D) program was a nationwide initiative, envisioned as a partnership between the federal government and a local nonprofit organization. Across the country the federal-local partnerships continued until 2011, with the federal partner being the U.S. Department of Agriculture. In 2011, the federal government pulled out of RC&D partnerships. Since then, RC&D organizations consist solely of the local non-profit entities.

Resource Conservation & Development organizations are dedicated to the sustainable use and protection of natural resources for the economic and social betterment of a multicounty area. RC&D Councils focus on building public-private partnerships to create financial leverage, build relationships, and increase the ability of communities to meet their regionally-identified resource conservation and development needs. Iowa RC&Ds are active partners in state and national scenic byway programs.

There are currently 12 RC&Ds in Iowa. The Iowa League of Resource Conservation and Development Areas provides leadership, services and a unified voice to member RC&D Councils. The League also oversees collaborative projects involving multiple RC&D participants. The League's website links to the websites of each Iowa RC&D area: <http://iowaleaguercd.org/>.

**Historic Preservation Commissions.** Iowa leads the nation in the Certified Local Government (CLG) program, with 108 local Historic Preservation Commissions participating in the program: 71 cities, 36 counties, and 1 land use district. Since the CLG program began in the mid-1980s, local preservation commissions have conducted surveys to identify historic properties, nominated properties to the National Register of Historic Places, and sponsored educational workshops and conferences to encourage historic preservation efforts within their communities. A list of the commissions is contained in Appendix C. The Certified Local Government program is administered by the State Historic Preservation Office and information about it can be found at [www.iowahistory.org/historic-preservation/local-preservation/certified-local-government-program/index.html](http://www.iowahistory.org/historic-preservation/local-preservation/certified-local-government-program/index.html).

Other local partners consist of a large and ever-growing list of local neighborhood associations, preservation organizations operating within a city, cultural districts, Great Places communities, Main Street Iowa affiliates, and local historical societies. At last count, there were well over 300 local historical organizations in Iowa. Many of these local organizations own, operate, and maintain historic sites.

**Indian Tribes.** Twenty-five Indian communities have formally expressed their interest in Iowa because of their tribe's historical connections to lands in Iowa. These tribes are listed in Appendix C. Twenty-four of these are federally-recognized tribes; one is non-federally-recognized. Many of the tribes have historic preservation programs. To date, 13 of the tribes listed in Appendix C have Tribal Historic Preservation Officers (THPOs) certified by the National Park Service.

Federally-recognized Indian tribes have a unique status as sovereign nations. Under the National Historic Preservation Act and other federal preservation laws, tribes may—if they choose—participate in consultations with federal and state agencies on projects. Consultations focus on whether the undertakings would have the potential to affect historic properties that may have cultural or religious significance to the tribe. Tribes also have worked closely with the Office of the State Archaeologist regarding the treatment of burial sites.

Many tribes have developed educational materials to increase the public's awareness of and respect for, the cultural legacies of the tribes.

The National Association of Tribal Historic Preservation Officers (NATHPO) is a national non-profit membership organization of tribal government officials who implement federal and tribal preservation laws. The NATHPO website provides extensive information on preservation issues of concern. It can be accessed here: [www.nathpo.org](http://www.nathpo.org).

# OUR PROGRESS SO FAR

The previous plan, *Resources Within Reach*, contained an extensive review of Iowa cultural resources and the status of them as of 2007. Rather than recast that detailed piece, we have instead simply included that section of *Resources Within Reach* here as Appendix E. Appendices F and G provides supporting information. Some statistics, showing changes to inventories and databases and updates to the status of the resource base, are discussed below. This information is followed by an assessment of steps taken toward meeting the goals set forth in *Resources Within Reach*. The section ends with a description of new challenges that have arisen since the publication of the previous plan in 2007.

## STATUS OF THE RESOURCE BASE

	2007 Plan Resources Within Reach (as of August 2005)	2013 Plan Broadening Preservation's Reach (as of March 2013)	Percentage Increase
Number of report entries in Historical/Architectural Database (HADB)	1,234	1,978	60.3%
Number of historical/architectural properties in inventory	111,406	125,613	12.8%
Number of report entries for Iowa in the National Archeological Database (NADB)	11,488	15,956	38.9%
Number of archaeological properties in inventory (site inventory is maintained by Office of the State Archaeologist)	24,000	26,000 +	8.3%
Percentage of land in Iowa that has been intensively surveyed for archaeological sites (survey information maintained by SHPO)	Approximately 2%	2.56%	28%
Number of National Register of Historic Places listings in Iowa	2,092	2,165	3.5%
Number of <b>historical/architectural districts</b> included in the National Register of Historic Places listings	238 districts, which together contain "about 8,000 properties"	285 districts, which together contain 10,276 buildings, 688 sites, 625 structures, and 137 objects <b>contributing</b> to the districts	19.7%

Number of <b>archaeological sites individually listed</b> in the National Register of Historic Places	16	19	18.8%
Number of <b>archaeological districts</b> included in the National Register of Historic Places listings	9 districts, which together contain 248 recorded archaeological sites	15 districts, which together contain 561 recorded archaeological sites	66.7%
Number of Multiple Property Documentation Forms (MPDs) included in the SHPO database. Note, not all MPDs in this database have been approved by the National Park Service.	91	127	39.6%
Number of National Historic Landmarks	24	25	4.2%

## EVALUATING SUCCESSES AND CHALLENGES SINCE 2007

The 2007 plan set forth five goals, each followed by a series of objectives. One goal (Goal #3) had only 3 underlying objectives; each of the other goals had 8 to 13 objectives.

An evaluation of the progress made toward meeting these goals shows significant achievement in most areas. Major accomplishments and remaining challenges are outlined below.

### **Goal 1: Broaden knowledge about places important to Iowa history, architecture, and archeology.**

Numerous, significant, achievements were realized. Several of the objectives under this goal focused on the digitization of, and electronic access to, information on historic properties housed within the SHPO, as well as electronic access to selected baseline maps of use in historical research.

Digitizing the SHPO inventory began back in 1996, when the SHPO received a grant through the Federal Highway Administration (FHWA) and the Iowa Department of Transportation (IaDOT) to start digitization of the historical-architectural portion of the inventory. Both FHWA and IaDOT saw value in partnering with the SHPO to accomplish this digitization, as the agencies regularly consulted the inventory. They realized that having electronic access to historic properties' information would streamline their work.

The SHPO inventory is composed of many parts: standing structures files, architecture and history reports (Historical/Architectural Database—HADB), archaeology reports (National Archeological Database—NADB), and the Geographic Information System (GIS). It also includes databases that link the information together and make it accessible to SHPO staff, the public, consultants, and government agencies. Through agreements with IaDOT and the Office of the State Archaeologist (OSA), the Iowa Site



Inventory database, NADB, and GIS layers for archaeological survey, National Register of Historic Places districts, and standing structures are available to many preservation professionals through IaDOT's "portal" and OSA's I-Sites. The system is linked to the OSA's archaeological site inventory and professional archaeologists may apply to OSA for access to that portion of the system.

By 2006, although there were 98,000 properties in the database, the SHPO still had a backlog of thousands of properties. Today, the standing structure inventory (124,000 records) is essentially 100% mapped. Properties with accurate urban addresses were geocoded. All other town properties and all rural properties were mapped by hand. The database is updated monthly, with revisions shared to specified public and professional consulting web locations.

An additional database layer—cemeteries—has been created. Over 3900 cemeteries have been mapped; however, staff regularly learns of additional cemeteries to add to the inventory. The GIS specialist is currently in the process of assigning inventory numbers to all Iowa cemeteries.

All reports in HADB and all National Register of Historic Places nominations have been scanned and are available to SHPO staff electronically. The SHPO Site Inventory Manager can also make these available to other researchers. NADB reports through 2004 have been scanned. They are available to researchers with appropriate credentials and are shared with the Office of the State Archaeologist.

The SHPO has begun to develop a database of architectural drawings in the state. There is currently information about more than 1900 buildings in the database, indicating where the architectural drawings of those buildings are held. While this index is far from complete, it represents a first step toward identifying these significant records on a statewide level.

Of course, the SHPO is not the only agency that has been digitizing records. The OSA has mapped archaeological sites. With partial funding from the State Historical Society's Historic Resources Development Program (HRDP), the OSA also digitized a set of the General Land Office (GLO) maps of the state, along with the accompanying surveyors' notes. These maps, created between 1832 and 1858, represent the original land surveys of Iowa. They show Native American villages, early EuroAmerican towns, trails, mills, fields, groves, prairies, marshes and an array of other mid-19<sup>th</sup> century features of the landscape.

Other agencies have digitized aerial photographs (1930-present), U.S.G.S. topographic maps, soil surveys, and historic plat maps (Iowa Geographic Map Server; The Iowa Heritage Digital Collections). Today, researchers have impressive access to digital resources about Iowa's historic properties (Appendix H).

Other objectives under Goal 1 focused on addressing properties underrepresented in the inventory. Research mentioned in the plan encompassed a broad time span: the objectives recommended preparing multiple property studies of prehistoric and historic



archaeological sites; conducting research on Iowa's role in the antislavery movement and the Underground Railroad; and examining pre- and post-World War II building types. In these diverse ways *Resources Within Reach* planned to expand the knowledge base about Iowa's historic properties.

Significant strides have been made in this area. A post-World War II neighborhood in the southeast Iowa city of Ottumwa has been listed in the National Register. This work was funded in part by the Certified Local Government (CLG) grant program. The North Fellows Historic District is a well-preserved neighborhood developed to provide housing following World War II. These houses followed building standards established by the Federal Housing Authority but are unusual because they were constructed of brick (not wood), a building material made possible by the existence of Ottumwa Brick and Tile.

The Hollywood in the Heartland survey of Iowa's movie theatres provided another opportunity to document mid-century historic resources. With partial funding from the Preserve America program, the State Historical Society was able to contract for context development and a statewide survey of theatres. Two of the six contexts,

"Movie Theater Development in Iowa in the Great Depression and the War Years: 1930 – 1946" and "Iowa Movie Theaters in the Post-World War II Period and Era of Suburbanization: 1946 – 1975," were developed to look specifically at trends and



the impact of the movie theatre in the mid-20<sup>th</sup> century period. As part of this project, the Sioux Theatre, an Art Moderne theatre constructed in 1946 was successfully nominated to the National Register of Historic Places (Schwenk 2012). The project has a web component, hosted by Preservation Iowa, at <http://www.preservationiowa.org/initiatives/theaters.php>. In 2014 the State Historical Museum will launch an exhibition based, in part, on the information gathered through the survey.

In 2001 the State Historical Society of Iowa was awarded a FHWA Transportation Enhancement grant to conduct research on people, places, and events associated with abolitionist and Underground Railroad activities in the state prior to and during the Civil War. That effort, known as the Iowa Freedom Trail Grant Project, will come to a close at the end of September 2013.

This grant project involved extensive research, data collection, and public outreach. Relationships and connections were established with groups maintaining historic sites

associated with this story; historical societies maintaining information and artifacts; and researchers who are still working on documenting the stories.

The Iowa Freedom Trail Grant project has collected information on abolitionists and Underground Railroad participants and activities from 56 counties in Iowa. Information has also been collected on John Brown's activities in Iowa in the 1850s and the people who were associated with him in Iowa. Extensive documentation has been assembled about antislavery and early African American history in Iowa as a result of this project. These records are housed at the State Historical Society of Iowa in Des Moines.

The State Historical Society of Iowa partnered with the National Park Service and a number of local historical societies to revise and update National Register of Historic Places nominations. The Rev. George B. Hitchcock House was upgraded to being nationally significant on the National Register of Historic Places and was subsequently designated as a National Historic Landmark. National Register nominations were also revised and updated for the Tabor Antislavery Historic District and the Henderson Lewelling House. National Historic Landmark nominations are still pending for those sites. In addition, the Iowa SHPO and the National Park Service have provided technical assistance to several of these sites.

The John Brown Freedom Trail was established to mark the places where John Brown and his party (ten of his men and twelve slaves who were liberated) stayed on their last trip through Iowa in early 1859. Sixteen markers were produced and installed throughout the state to commemorate this trip.

Numerous presentations about the project were given around the state. Iowa SHPO staff have participated in the last three Statewide Underground Railroad Gatherings, organizing and hosting the 2013 gathering in Des Moines. Two books, both authored by historian and original project director Lowell J. Soike, Ph.D., a long-time staff member of the Iowa SHPO, are forthcoming: *Necessary Courage: Iowa's Underground Railroads in the Struggle against Slavery* is being published by University of Iowa Press in 2013, while *Busy in the Cause: Iowa and the Free State Struggle in the West, 1851-1860* will be published by University of Nebraska Press in 2014.

Considerable attention has been paid to increasing the recognition of archaeological resources. Since 2007, when the plan was last updated, the following has been achieved.

1. A survey of the Loess Hills landform region (Full 2010; Pope et al. 2010), leading to:
  - a. two new Multiple Property Documents on late prehistoric lifeways in western Iowa, accompanied by the National Register listings of two archaeological sites, Kimball Village (13PM4) and West Oak Forest Earthlodge Site (13ML652) (Alex and Peterson 2010; Peterson et al. 2010).
  - b. designation of Iowa's most recent National Historic Landmark, the Davis Oriole Lodge Site (13ML429).

- c. a National Historic Landmark application for Kimball Village being prepared and submitted to the National Park Service's Washington D.C. office for review.
2. Acquisition of the Spirit Knoll area in Plymouth County by the Iowa Natural Heritage Foundation. The Natural Heritage Foundation subsequently transferred ownership to the Iowa Department of Natural Resources. The Spirit Knoll area had been slated for residential development and a few lots were sold and house construction started. The area's significance became apparent immediately. Over the course of several years the Office of the State Archaeologist, Iowa Natural Heritage Foundation, and Nature Conservancy worked with the developer to find a better use for this 168-acre land parcel. In January 2013, the State Preserves Advisory Board approved a management plan for the area, and it is expected to be dedicated as a State Preserve within the coming year.
3. Designation of the state's largest preserve (906.52 acres), the Glenwood Archaeological State Preserve, in 2009.
4. National Register nomination of the Glenwood Archeological District. This nomination passed the State Nominations Review Committee in February 2013 and was listed on the National Register of Historic Places in May 2013 (Peterson 2012a).
5. Formation of a non-profit organization, the Loess Hills Archaeological Interpretive Center. The organization, formed by a local group in Mills County, has a mission to construct and operate an interpretive center focusing on the rich archaeological resources in the area.
6. The Archaeology Conservancy's acquisition of its first two properties in Iowa: the Woodfield Earth Lodge (13ML102) in southwest Iowa, and the Hewitt-Olmsted Trading Post (13WH160) in northeast Iowa.
7. Investigation of lowaville, a large archaeological site representing the loway tribe's main village from 1765 until 1820. The testing found that the site has an extremely high degree of integrity.
8. The discovery and investigation of the Palace Site, an exceptionally well-preserved 7,000 year-old site. The site was discovered during an archaeological investigation necessitated by the expansion of a wastewater treatment facility in the City of Des Moines. The site contains what are among the oldest-known structures ever discovered in the state. Two partial skeletons were found at the site. The human remains are, by far, the oldest human remains yet found in Iowa.

The work at the Palace Site can only be characterized as a partial success. While portions of the site were excavated by archaeologists prior to the expansion of the treatment facility, a large remainder of the site is sandwiched between two parts of the expanded facility, in an area designated as "future

expansion area” on the treatment facility’s plans. A Programmatic Agreement calling for a preservation easement to protect the remaining portion of the site originally was signed by all parties, but the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation determined that “the treatment plan called for by the project-level programmatic agreement had addressed the reasonably foreseeable effects from the undertaking” and recommend “that the consulting parties continue to seek a voluntary agreement for the long-term protection in situ of the entire Palace Site (13PK966)” and the EPA concurred. The Des Moines Metropolitan Wastewater Reclamation Authority is not willing to enter into a preservation easement as they view it as a “taking.”

9. Investigation at the 1808-1813 U.S. military post, Fort Madison. The work yielded information regarding “Black Hawk’s Ravine,” the location from which the Sauk tribe attacked the fort in 1813. Discovery of this area led to an expansion of the archaeological site boundaries as well as a more complete understanding of this War of 1812 battle site. The American Battlefield Protection Program has recently awarded a grant to the City of Fort Madison to create a land protection plan for the site and to identify best methods for interpretation. The Archaeological Conservancy has expressed interest in acquisition, and in August 2013, the Office of the State Archaeologist began a campaign seeking monetary donations to assist with this preservation effort.
10. Testing of the Patterson Trading Post to determine its eligibility for the National Register of Historic Places. The Patterson Trading Post, a late 1830s-early 1840s post that supplied the Meskwaki with goods and purchased furs and other items from the tribe, was found to be eligible for the Register and additional work is anticipated. The project, funded with a CLG grant, also led to the recording of an adjacent site, the Meskwaki village of Poweshiek and Wacoshashe (Peterson 2012b).
11. Completion of a Multiple Property Document spanning portions of two states (Iowa and Minnesota), *Historic Properties of the Ho-Chunk (Winnebago) Removal to the Neutral Ground, Northeast Iowa* (Peterson and Stanley 2012). The property nominated with this MPD was the U.S. military post of Fort Atkinson. The significance of this post has long been understood: it was one of the first properties acquired by the Iowa Board of Conservation after the Board’s creation in the early 1920s. The Fort was subsequently designated a State Preserve. Its addition to the National Register of Historic Places is long overdue: Iowans are thrilled that the property was added to the National Register in February 2013.

The above accomplishments all required partnerships. Tribes—including the Ioway, Meskwaki, Sauk, Omaha, and Ho-Chunk—participated in the various projects which were of interest to them. Other preservation partners involved in one or another of the above projects included the Office of the State Archaeologist, the State Preserves Board, the Iowa Natural Heritage Foundation, the National Park Service, the Amana Colonies, Golden Hills RC&D, the Archaeological Conservancy, and the SHPO.



*Patterson Trading Post, Iowa County*

Funding came from a variety of sources. The Patterson Trading Post project (#10 in above list) illustrates the types of partnerships that successful projects employ. The site is located on land owned by the Amana Society. The Amana Colonies Land Use District (ACLUD) is the governing body, and it is a Certified Local Government (CLG). A CLG grant funded the work, with the federal CLG dollars being matched by inkind services provided locally. Through a competitive bidding process, the Office of the State Archaeologist was awarded the contract, and members of OSA staff served as principal investigators. Historically, members of the Meskwaki tribe supplied furs and purchased goods at the Patterson Trading Post. Modern-day Meskwaki individuals, along with non-Indian individuals, had the opportunity to work on the archaeological field and lab work.

Many of the projects detailed above also faced significant challenges. Initially, landowners were sometimes uninterested in protecting archaeological resources. Monetary resources were scarce, so funding often had to be pieced together from multiple sources. In the case of the Palace Site, parties continue to disagree about a long-term preservation plan for the site.

Collaborative public education efforts regarding Iowa's rich prehistoric and historic Indian and pioneer settlement history took several forms. Iowa Archaeology Month activities grew to include the *Archaeology on the Road* event, a short but intensive effort where members of Team Archaeology rode in RAGBRAI, the Register's Annual Great Bike Ride Across Iowa. RAGBRAI, an annual event begun with a few riders in 1973, now attracts some 10,000 bicyclists from around the world. In addition to the bicyclists, the event draws many thousands of community volunteers, vendors, and supporters. Each town the ride passes through becomes an event center for a few hours—or overnight.

Team Archaeology capitalizes on this crowd by publishing a poster and booklet highlighting some aspects of the cultural history of the route, and by giving presentations and demonstrations on archaeology topics in the overnight towns.

Fourth Wall Films, a film and video production company specializing in historical documentaries, has produced recent films on the Ioway Nation. These include: *Lost Nation: The Ioway* (2007) and *Lost Nation: The Ioway 2&3* (2012) (Rundle and Rundle 2007, 2012).

Disseminating project results to the public is a vital element of publicly-funded preservation activities. People who understand their local history are likely to be engaged in preservation efforts. Nearly 20 years ago, the SHPO began advocating for the creation of booklets that present the history of properties impacted by federally-funded projects, as one way of mitigating the effects of the project. These are seen as creative mitigation strategies that help offset the loss of historic properties. The production of such booklets is often included as a stipulation in a Memorandum of Agreement developed through the Section 106 process. These booklets are produced for many kinds of federal projects, and incorporate information on all types of historic properties. Some focus on historic districts, some on standing structures, some on archaeological sites. Since the last plan update, nine of these booklets have been produced (Alex, 2010; Buhta and Thompson n.d.; Conard 2010; Ciuffo 2010; Full 2012; Nash 2007; National Mississippi River Museum and Aquarium 2013; Price 2010; Withrow 2012).

## **Goal 2: Build and strengthen local preservation capabilities.**

Objectives under this goal emphasized providing more training opportunities, expanding use of tax credit programs, and adopting a historic building code. Progress was made on all these fronts.

In Iowa, many organizations regularly provide a wide range of preservation-related training opportunities. Among those are the Iowa Museum Association, which hosts workshops on topics such as collections care, developing exhibit labels, and recording oral histories; the Silos and Smokestacks National Heritage Area, which provides training opportunities on interpretive planning and visitor experience; and the Iowa Conservation and Preservation Consortium (ICPC) which focuses primarily on preservation of documentary materials such as microforms, paper-based, audio-visuals, and electronically-stored information.

The SHPO has increased its workshop offerings. Workshops on the National Register of Historic Places and the State Tax Credit program are held each year. The SHPO has also presented several day-long “Historic Preservation Basics” workshops in regions across the state in the last few years.

SHPO staff have also worked with a variety of other parties on training opportunities. Certified Local Governments cosponsored workshops on historic masonry; the Iowa Architectural Foundation held a green lecture series, including a presentation on historic preservation and sustainability; the American Institute of Architects—Iowa Chapter held training sessions focused on the Secretary of the Interior’s Standards for Rehabilitation; and the Office of the State Archaeologist led archaeological field schools.

Other new preservation education venues have included the Meskwaki Symposium, which the tribe held in 2008 and 2010 and the opening of the Meskwaki Cultural Center and Museum in 2011.



The statewide preservation conference, held annually since 2007, grows each year. In August 2013, the inaugural *Preserve Iowa Summit* is planned. This three-day conference, sponsored by Preservation Iowa, the SHPO, and the Iowa Downtown Resource Center, merges three events previously held separately: the *Statewide Historic Preservation Conference*, the *Iowa Downtown Summit* and *Preservation Iowa Awards Dinner*. The Preserve Iowa Summit will include 30 educational sessions with topics ranging from preservation and planning to place-making and partnerships.

While all of the training opportunities are open to the public, an important audience for preservation workshops and conferences are Iowa's Certified Local Governments (CLGs). Iowa has the largest program in the nation and providing training opportunities for historic preservation commission members and staff is critical in keeping the state's grassroots preservation network strong. The cost for workshops and conferences is intentionally kept low to encourage attendance. Similarly, sessions of particular use to city and county preservation commissions are always included.

Working with Iowa's Building Code Commissioner and the State Fire Marshal's office, the State Historic Building Code was adopted in 2009. This code is an alternative to the State Building Code or local building codes for buildings which meet the requirements for listing on the National Register of Historic Places. After adoption of the code, the SHPO hosted a day-long workshop in 2010 to introduce the State Historic Building Code to architects, engineers, and contractors.

When *Resources Within Reach* was published in 2007, the annual appropriation for State Tax Credits stood at \$6.4 million. The annual appropriation has grown considerably since then, and now stands at \$45 million. This 600% increase in annual appropriation has stretched SHPO resources, as an increase in staffing for the program has not occurred, with staff taking on tax credit responsibilities in addition to their existing duties.

In August 2012, Governor Terry Branstad signed Executive Order 80, requiring state agency directors to form a stakeholder group when considering changes to the Iowa Administrative Code. Soon after the Executive Order was signed, the director of the Iowa Department of Cultural Affairs worked with the Administrative Rules Coordinator to establish a stakeholder group to examine the State Tax Credit program. The stakeholder group developed the following mission statement:

*The mission of the historic rehabilitation tax credit stakeholder group is to streamline and improve the application process; to make the program more user-friendly, efficient, and effective for all applicants; and to improve communication with the State Historic Preservation Office, while ensuring proper controls and standards are in place to effectively maintain the intent of the program to support historic preservation, which promotes sustainable economic development.*

The stakeholder group finished its work during the spring of 2013, and the DCA director currently is finalizing the group's report.

### **Goal 3: Reduce rural losses of historic places.**

Preserving rural resources has proven a difficult task. While there are a few stellar success stories, preservationists know that many rural places were lost. Depopulation of the countryside, larger farm machinery, and rising farmland and commodity prices have all contributed to the loss of rural historic properties.

Between 2000 and 2009, Iowa's total population grew by 2.8%; however, this growth took place in the state's metropolitan areas while rural areas lost residents. All but 22 of Iowa's counties lost population (Eathington 2010). The 2010 U.S. Census classified 64% of Iowa's population as urban and 36% as rural. In contrast, in 1940, approximately 42% of Iowans lived in urban areas, and 58% lived in rural areas (State Data Center 2011; High Plains Journal 2002).

Most incorporated cities in Iowa are not "urban" areas; rather, they are classified as "rural," i.e., not within a metropolitan statistical area. There are 947 incorporated places in the state; of these, only 60 have populations above 5,000. Thus, the above-cited statistics showing a declining rural population reflect the dwindling population of many small towns. Of Iowa's 947 incorporated cities, 600 of them lost population between 2000 and 2010 (Iowa State University 2011).

Depopulation and family size reduction results in demolition or replacement of farm dwellings, often considered by owners to be too large and energy inefficient.

Larger farm machinery renders many older buildings obsolete. The larger machines often do not fit inside historic barns and sheds. If a new use cannot be found for a vacated building, property owners are often unwilling to invest resources to maintain them. Once the farm buildings fall into disrepair, owners often choose to demolish them.

Obsolescence is also caused by current grain and hay harvesting and on-site storage requirements that result in loss of historic buildings, loss of integrity when adapted, or insertion of contemporary non-harmonious structures.

Landowners who do not live on their farms are increasingly turning management responsibilities over to farm management companies. These companies often advocate for the removal of unused buildings, arguing that these structures represent a potential liability; increase property taxes; occupy acreage that could otherwise be in production; and increase the cost of fieldwork as farm operators take time to maneuver machinery around them.

Another threat to rural resources is the market for old barn wood to be used in the construction trades. Iowa has seen its share of farm buildings dismantled and taken to other states for resale. The wood is used to provide a "rustic" interior in new buildings. If buildings are to be demolished anyway, then recycling them to reduce waste makes sense. It is difficult to gauge whether the structures would be allowed to remain standing if there were no market for the wood.



The loss of buildings is not the only change to the rural landscape. As the nation strives to become more energy independent, wind turbines have become a common site in Iowa. The wind farms often extend over several miles, and while the land beneath them continues to be used for agriculture the turbines add a vertical element to the once open vistas. Iowa currently is third in the nation in installed wind capacity, and at this point has only harnessed about 10% of available capacity. The Iowa Wind Energy Association hopes for a four-fold increase in installed capacity between 2013 and 2030. Current installed capacity is 5,137 megawatts; the IWEA is focused on raising that to 20,000 megawatts by 2030 (Iowa Wind Energy Association 2013). A new large project was announced by MidAmerican Energy Company in May 2013.

Large confined animal feeding operations have multiplied over the last 15 to 20 years. Their proliferation is controversial, with proponents seeing an economic benefit and others concerned about quality of life issues for human neighbors and the confined animals. There are few regulations that restrict their location and they are sometimes sited near historic properties.

On a more positive note, there are many partners advocating for rural preservation. The Iowa Barn Foundation, Silos and Smokestacks National Heritage Area, the State Association for the Preservation of Iowa Cemeteries, and Resource Conservation and Development organizations focus much of their work in rural communities.

The Iowa Economic Development Authority has developed a façade enhancement program for commercial areas in towns with populations below 60,000. The program is funded with federal Community Development Block Grant (CDBG) monies awarded to the state. The program, now in its second year, has been popular.

Certainly, there are success stories. Motor Mill Historic Site, a 155-acre conservation area whose centerpiece is the Motor townsite is owned and operated by the Clayton County Conservation Board. The townsite includes five native limestone buildings; a stable, an inn, an icehouse, cooperage, and a 90-foot tall, five-story mill. The Motor Mill Historic Site was purchased by the Conservation Board in the early 1980s for the purpose of preserving and restoring the buildings and interpreting the history of the site. Working with the non-profit Motor Mill Foundation of Clayton County, the Conservation Board is currently rehabilitating the mill. A bridge over the Turkey River, immediately downstream from the mill, has just been replaced. The historic bridge in this location was destroyed by flooding; the south span of the bridge was destroyed by flooding in spring 1991; the north span of the bridge was destroyed in the 2008 flood. Dedication of the new bridge—designed in accordance with the Secretary of the Interior's Standards for Rehabilitation—took place in May 2013.

The Pine Creek Grist Mill, located in Wildcat Den State Park in Muscatine County, has also benefitted from preservation grants over the last fifteen years. Members of the non-profit organization Friends of Pine Creek Grist Mill have donated thousands of hours and raised considerable funds to rehabilitate the mill. Its machinery is now in working condition, allowing visitors to see the historic mill in operation. The Friends of

Pine Creek Grist Mill and the Iowa Department of Natural Resources, which owns and manages Wildcat Den State Park, work in close partnership to accomplish mutual goals.

Another rural preservation success is the National Register nomination of the Kent Union Chapel and Cemetery in Poweshiek County. Since its listing on the Register in 2009, the chapel has been rehabilitated and is now available for community events in the area. Originally built in 1909, the chapel was in use until 1959; now, after sitting vacant for more than a half-century, the building is once more a gathering place.

There has been strong interest to preserve country schools in Iowa. In the late 1990s a state-funded Country Schools preservation grant program was created. Iowa is the only state in the nation to have such a program. Since 2000, an annual statewide conference has focused attention on the need to preserve the buildings, programs and history associated with Iowa country schools. As a result of these conferences an informal statewide network of preservationists who are working on country school activities has been established.

Numerous country schools have been rescued and rehabilitated and several have been listed on the National Register of Historic Places. More than a dozen county histories about country schools have been published; several counties have developed signage to mark the locations of former schools; and Iowa Public Television and Fourth Wall Films have produced documentaries about one-room schooling.

In 2009, the State Historical Society's Board of Trustees awarded the Loren Horton Community History Award to the North Bend Community Center Association for its long term efforts to preserve the North Bend One-Room School (Fairfield #1 School) and preserve the history of Fairfield Township in Jackson County.

Another initiative in rural preservation, spearheaded by a member of the SHPO staff, is an effort to record rural cemeteries in central Iowa. Each volume of the series *Gone But Not Forgotten* contains a history of the rural community as well as a photograph and description of each gravestone in the local cemetery. The goal of the project is to identify which of the cemeteries are eligible for the National Register of Historic Places. The *Gone But Not Forgotten* series currently comprises seven volumes, each on a separate burial ground. An eighth volume is under production, and two more are in the planning stage (Higginbottom 2007-2013).

#### **Goal 4: Strengthen protection of historic and prehistoric resources.**

Ten objectives were listed under this goal in the 2007 plan. The objectives included integrating preservation into disaster planning; enhancing legal tools for preservation; and streamlining review processes so that SHPO staff resources could be focused on those projects most likely to affect historic properties. Progress toward these objectives was mixed.

Preservationists immediately had the opportunity to focus on disaster planning initiatives as a series of natural disasters struck Iowa during spring and summer 2008. These

events and the state's response were chronicled in the final report of the Rebuild Iowa Office:

In 2008, Iowa experienced the most devastating series of natural disasters in the state's history. Between May 25, 2008, and August 13, 2008, more than 85 of Iowa's 99 counties were impacted by floods, tornadoes and severe weather.

In an effort to address the disasters, the Rebuild Iowa Office (RIO) and Rebuild Iowa Advisory Commission (RIAC) were established to coordinate the statewide short- and long-term recovery effort. After the RIO and RIAC's formation, task forces were created to address issues like housing, agriculture, infrastructure, economic and workforce development, hazard mitigation and floodplain management.

The RIAC is a 15-member commission created by the Governor in Executive Order 7. This group worked tirelessly throughout July and August of 2008 to visit communities impacted by the disaster, listen to experts, leaders and other stakeholders, and determine the top priorities for the immediate recovery process. Each RIAC Commissioner chaired a task force, which was comprised of Iowans who donated their time to help develop strategies for a statewide recovery (Rebuild Iowa 2011).

One task force under the Rebuild Iowa Advisory Commission was the Cultural Heritage and Records Retention Task Force. The task force went to work quickly and by August 2008 prepared a set of recommendations (Rebuild Iowa 2008). These recommendations guided much of the disaster response. One outcome of the task force's work was the development of disaster-preparedness workshops for cultural institutions.

The SHPO, the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA), and Iowa Homeland Security immediately went to work to develop and implement a Programmatic Agreement (PA) setting forth how disaster-response undertakings would be reviewed under Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act. This PA assisted all signatories as the agencies faced a greatly increased workload.

The SHPO also worked with FEMA to streamline the review process for Rural Electrical Cooperative (REC) projects to strengthen utility lines. The SHPO and FEMA jointly developed a pilot survey methodology for utility line reconductoring projects within public rights-of-way, all the while avoiding adverse effects to sensitive cultural resources.

At the same time, another federal agency—Rural Utility Service—also funds utility line reconductoring projects. This federal agency views its cultural resource responsibilities very differently.

The RECs approached the state legislature in 2009, proposing a bill which they hoped would allow their projects to move forward more quickly. The resulting legislation

(HF267), and subsequent administrative rules (IAC 223.35 and 223.42), have complicated the historic properties review process.

Legislative changes in 2002 broadened Iowa law to allow the State Historical Society of Iowa and the University of Iowa--Office of the State Archaeologist to hold easements. Each agency now holds a small number of easements. Almost all of the easements held by the State Historical Society are the result of Save America's Treasures grant awards, which require the grantee to sign an easement with the SHPO. Other entities that hold easements to protect natural and/or cultural resources in the state include the Iowa Department of Natural Resources, the Nature Conservancy, the Iowa Natural Heritage Foundation, and The Archaeological Conservancy.

### **Goal 5: Link preservation to improving the quality of community life in the state.**

To a large extent, the eight objectives listed under this goal have been met. These objectives focused on the need to strengthen partnerships and to expand the opportunities to celebrate preservation successes.

One program that illustrates the importance Iowans place on historic properties is the Historic Resource Development Program (HRDP). This grant program is funded through a broader state resource enhancement program known as Resource Enhancement and Protection (REAP). Funding for HRDP grants began in 1990 and—with the exception of FY2003—has been funded each year. REAP Day is well attended as conservationists and preservationists visit the Capitol Building to remind their legislators of the importance of this funding. Since the program's inception, 580 grants have been awarded for the preservation of historic properties.

Several organizations have awards programs that highlight preservation achievements, and more communities are hosting local events that feature historic properties.

The statewide historic preservation conference draws more attendees each year and in 2013 will merge with other, complementary, gatherings. The resulting synergy will strengthen Iowa's preservation movement.

Recent economic reports show that Iowa's preservation program is strong. Donovan Rypkema just completed a study of Main Street Iowa communities (Munson 2013; Rypkema 2013). Likewise, the Iowa Department of Revenue recently released economic data for Iowa's historic preservation State Tax Credit program (Iowa Department of Revenue 2012). Both show a growing investment in Iowa's historic resources.

# THE CURRENT VIEW AND HOPE FOR THE FUTURE

The Statewide Historic Preservation Plan Advisory Committee reviewed the current status of historic preservation in Iowa and discussed ways to strengthen preservation and increase awareness of and appreciation for Iowa's historic properties. The Committee listened to Iowans describe their desires for the future, envisioned what Iowa could look like in 2022 and developed goals and strategies to guide preservation work in Iowa over the next decade.

## VISION

Through a deep and meaningful connection to local history, Iowans build communities where children thrive and families of all shapes and sizes are invested in building vibrant and unique places.

- Engaging cities, small towns, and rural communities abound across the state. Citizens and visitors alike marvel at the abundance of well-maintained historic properties, and all enjoy the richness and beauty of the cultural and natural landscapes. Local small businesses thrive as shoppers promote and support neighborhood enterprises.
- Iowans understand and appreciate the depth and diversity of the state's history – **their** history. The rich stories of all ethnic and socioeconomic groups will be understood, respected, and celebrated. Preservation is an every day ethic, woven into every aspect of community.
- Community leaders throughout the state recognize the importance of historic preservation to their local economy. Preservation thinking influences all aspects of planning and government. Old spaces are celebrated as great spaces that offer an excellent quality of life.
- A dramatic expansion of preservation occurs as people clamor to join an exciting, thriving, movement focused on caring for the places that tell the stories of Iowa.



*Hale-Bopp Comet over St. Paul's Church, Boone County*

## GOALS AND STRATEGIES

Goals are numbered. Strategies are lettered under goals.

### **1. Affirm preservation as a fundamental value of environmental stewardship.**

**Promote prosperity and preservation as closely associated attributes of vibrant communities and the natural environment.**

- a. Unite the mutual interests of historical, natural and cultural resource protection to more easily reach common goals.
- b. Foster communication and cooperation among the many organizations working in historic preservation.
- c. Enliven historic places and buildings through use.
- d. Advocate that preservation is integral to sustainable development.
- e. Build for the long-term future by supporting quality craftsmanship.
- f. Encourage preservation through development permits, design review, salvage incentives, mothballing and deconstruction strategies.
- g. Promote “smart growth” practices as a means to reduce sprawl and value historic rehabilitation, such as revitalizing our historic main streets.
- h. Foster historical interpretation that addresses the larger context of the surrounding environment.
- i. Identify properties and districts at risk throughout the state [for example, sacred places, schools, agricultural related buildings] and pair them with resources and experienced preservationists.
- j. Identify and prioritize documentation and treatment of cultural landscapes worthy of preservation.
- k. Encourage creation of trusts for historic easement acquisition.
- l. Create opportunities to involve underserved populations in preserving their neighborhoods and communities and diversify the field of preservation professionals and practitioners.

## **2. Expand and deepen the connection to and appreciation of historic resources.**

- a. Recognize the individuals and communities who value and actively preserve their heritage.
- b. Build a cross-generational grassroots movement that embraces historic preservation as smart, cool, and fun. (History Day is an example of this movement.)
- c. Amplify historic preservation outreach through online, social media, film, and other mediums. Utilize storytelling to reveal meaning and relevance to historic preservation.
- d. Integrate historic resource content with the Iowa Core curriculum (Dept. of Education) and provide opportunities and resources for informal educators (parents, 4-H Clubs, Scouts, Future Farmers of America (FFA), etc).
- e. Strengthen the voice of Preservation Iowa, State Historic Preservation Office, Office of the State Archaeologist, State Association for the Preservation of Iowa Cemeteries, Main Street Iowa, Iowa Museum Association and others as central organizations for advancing historic preservation in the state by providing resources and professional development activities (conferences, workshops, certificate programs in preservation).
- f. Engage commercial, non-commercial, and educational media to integrate historic preservation into the public's consciousness.
- g. Simplify access to information by creating user-friendly resources including on-line materials (such as National Register nominations, Multiple Property Documentation forms, maps, photos, and other archival information).
- h. Establish a preservation speakers bureau to educate the public about the benefits of preservation.
- i. Encourage use of common terminology around preservation to engage the public.
- j. Recognize those funding and supporting preservation. Publicize successful stories of historic preservation.
- k. Create and promote a directory of crafts people, suppliers, and preservation professionals.



### **3. Educate and recruit leadership at all levels to expand Iowa's preservation work.**

- a. Engage leaders by showcasing the economic benefits of successful model projects.
- b. Empower, enliven and expand the preservation community by providing more technical assistance, especially at the local level and connecting advocates across the state.
- c. Encourage public private partnerships to expand the effectiveness of historic preservation.
- d. Foster youth engagement with quality programs to build interest in original research and preservation, such as History Day.
- e. Support creation of career opportunities around historic preservation and development of certificate programs such as training in historic preservation for builders, trades, realtors, lawyers, design professionals, and others.
- f. Work with elected officials to modify HF267 so there is no potential for conflict between state and federal law.
- g. Promote development of a new generation of skilled craftspeople as a growth industry for Iowa.

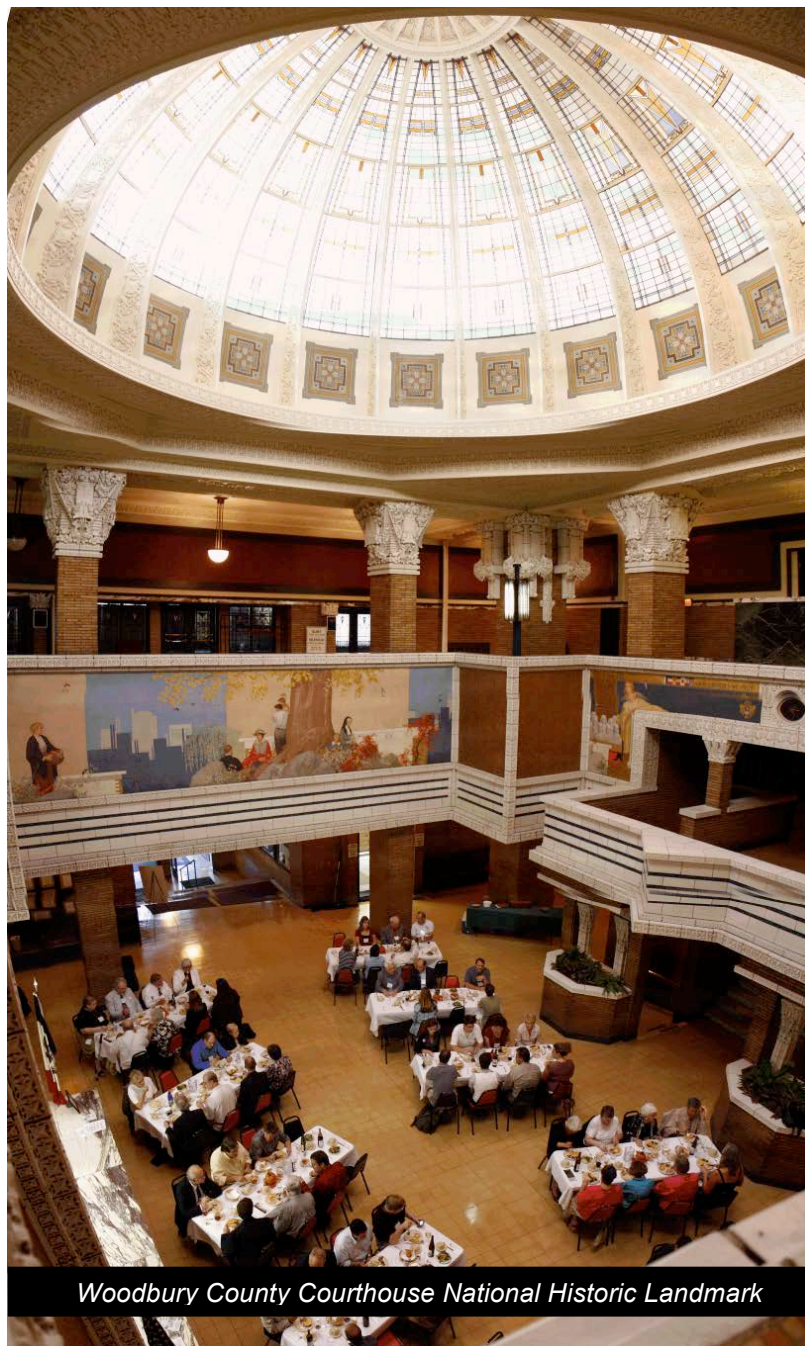
### **4. Quantify the economic value of historic preservation in Iowa.**

- a. Draw upon data from extant studies showing the economic impact of historic rehabilitation and preservation. Commission a study to quantify and track the economic impact of historic preservation.
- b. Create and promote a directory of crafts people, suppliers, and preservation professionals.
- c. Foster communication between people working in economic development and those working in historic preservation and sustainable development.
- d. Promote heritage tourism as a growth industry. Develop heritage tourism programs for state-wide events (like RAGBRAI).
- e. Support creation of career opportunities around historic preservation and development of certificate programs such as training in historic preservation for builders, trades, realtors, lawyers, design professionals, and others.

- f. Promote development of a new generation of skilled craftspeople as a growth industry for Iowa.
- g. Demonstrate the true cost-benefits of rehabilitation versus the costs of new construction.
- h. Fund historic preservation through continued targeted use of existing programs at the Federal, State, and local levels. Create new funding mechanisms.
- i. Identify seminal events and dates in Iowa's history as a catalyst for private and public initiatives.

# PLANNING CYCLE

Iowa's many preservation partners will use this plan to guide their work over the next decade, 2013 - 2022. Because the planning cycle is quite long, the SHPO staff will conduct a midpoint review in 2017. Course corrections, if needed, will be made at that time.



*Woodbury County Courthouse National Historic Landmark*

The SHPO will convene a plan advisory committee in 2019 to begin formulating a revised plan. The revised plan will again involve broad public participation and will evaluate the progress made toward the goals presented herein. The revised plan will be published in 2022, at the conclusion of this present plan.

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# **APPENDIX A:**

## **SURVEY QUESTIONS, SPRING 2012**

### Statewide Historic Preservation Plan Survey

Greeting:

The Iowa State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO) is leading the effort to update the statewide historic preservation plan. The statewide historic preservation plan provides the framework for the ongoing work of all of Iowa's preservation partners. While federal grant guidelines mandate that the SHPO take the lead in authoring and implementing the plan, it takes input from the whole preservation community. Please take a few moments to share your views on Iowa preservation. The survey will be available until April 30, 2012.

PLEASE NOTE: Once you click on "Continue" at the bottom of each page, you will not be able to revisit previous pages to change your answer. Please answer thoughtfully. If you have questions about the survey, please contact Kathy Gourley, Historic Preservation Education and Outreach Manager, at [kathy.gourley@iowa.gov](mailto:kathy.gourley@iowa.gov).

### Statewide Historic Preservation Plan Survey

\* Required Question(s)

\*1. Describe yourself and your connection to Iowa's heritage: Please choose the ONE that best describes you.

- ☐ History enthusiast and/or heritage tourist
- ☐ Representative of cultural or ethnic group
- ☐ Local historic preservation commission, member or staff
- ☐ Main Street organization, member or staff
- ☐ Local historical society, member or staff
- ☐ Library, museum or arts organization, member or staff
- ☐ Educator (at any level)
- ☐ Student (K-12)
- ☐ Student (college)

- ☐ Avocational archaeologist
- ☐ Professional archaeologist
- ☐ Professional architectural historian
- ☐ Professional historian
- ☐ Professional architect, engineer or planner
- ☐ Cemetery advocate
- ☐ Owner of a historic property
- ☐ Realtor or property developer
- ☐ Elected official (local, state or federal)
- ☐ Government employee (local, state or federal)
- ☐ Other

\* 2. What is your county of residence?

- ☐ I do not live in Iowa
- ☐ I live in Iowa (please type in county name in text box below)

\* 3. If you live within the boundaries of an incorporated city, what is the population of the city?

- ☐ Less than 500 / Rural / Unincorporated
- ☐ 500-1,000
- ☐ 1,001-2,500
- ☐ 2,501-5,000
- ☐ 5,001-10,000
- ☐ 10,001-50,000
- ☐ 50,001-100,000
- ☐ Over 100,000

## THOUGHTS ON PRESERVATION

\* 4. Why is it important to you to preserve Iowa's heritage? (choose up to THREE)

- ☐ Creates educational opportunities for teaching about history and culture
- ☐ Improves our understanding of the past
- ☐ Leaves a legacy for future generations to learn from and enjoy
- ☐ Demonstrates respect for our ancestors
- ☐ Makes for livable communities and improves quality of life
- ☐ Retains community character
- ☐ Reduces sprawl and saves farmland and open space
- ☐ Promotes environmental benefits like conserving energy and saving space in landfills
- ☐ Creates opportunities for economic development
- ☐ Brings tourism dollars to communities
- ☐ Other

\* 5. What singular reason has caused you to be passionate about historic preservation?

(1000 character maximum)

\* 6. What are the top THREE things to support better planning for historic resources in your community and/ or region?

- ☐ Local preservation ordinance/stronger ordinance
- ☐ Local historic preservation commission
- ☐ Local zoning regulations that recognize historical and archaeological properties
- ☐ Listing properties on the National Register of Historic Places

- ☐ Local/regional heritage tourism programs
- ☐ Partnerships with allied organizations
- ☐ State or local revolving loan programs for preservation
- ☐ State or federal grants
- ☐ State or federal historic income tax credits
- ☐ Additional/stronger historic preservation protective laws
- ☐ Surveys to identify historic buildings and structures
- ☐ Surveys to identify archaeological resources
- ☐ Historic context studies
- ☐ Design guidelines for historic properties
- ☐ Economic benefits analysis for historic properties
- ☐ Technical assistance for property owners
- ☐ Better alignment of historic preservation and green/sustainability initiatives
- ☐ Historic preservation advocacy initiatives
- ☐ Increased public outreach and education about historic resources and historic preservation
- ☐ Other

\* 7. What are THREE things you and/or your organization can do to advance historic preservation?

(1000 character maximum)

\* 8. What issues should be the top priorities for the statewide preservation community to address over the next 10 years? Choose up to FIVE.

- ☐ Encourage youth participation in preservation activities
- ☐ Provide more outreach to university/college students
- ☐ Educate the general public about the importance of preserving heritage resources
- ☐ Provide heritage education to policy makers and other decision-makers who influence the fate of the built environment and/or land containing archaeological resources
- ☐ Develop and disseminate information about the economic and cultural value of historic preservation in Iowa
- ☐ Develop additional guidance for compliance with local, state and federal historic preservation regulations
- ☐ Provide more training and technical assistance to local historic preservation staff and commissions
- ☐ Assist in creating new local preservation groups to broaden the preservation movement
- ☐ Encourage the creation and enforcement of local preservation ordinances
- ☐ Assist with community / neighborhood revitalization planning and implementation
- ☐ Work to better coordinate preservation efforts with state, regional and local disaster preparedness planning and response
- ☐ Provide direct investment to save endangered resources
- ☐ Develop information resources and other non-financial support to assist local / private preservation activities
- ☐ Assist in identifying and protecting Native American sacred sites
- ☐ Advocate / lobby for preservation legislation and funding
- ☐ Take legal actions to protect threatened resources
- ☐ Apply technology (GIS, social media, etc.) to enhance effectiveness of historic preservation programs
- ☐ Reach out to developers and real estate professionals to increase awareness
- ☐ Partner with natural resource conservation organizations and/or heritage corridor programs to work toward mutual goals
- ☐ Other

The following are five broad goals identified in Iowa's 2006-2010 Statewide Historic Preservation Plan. For each goal, please consider (a) whether Iowa has made progress toward meeting the goal and (b) whether the goal is still relevant to the preservation community.

Current goal #1:

Broaden knowledge about places important to Iowa history, architecture, and archeology.

\* 9. Since 2006, do you believe that Iowa has made progress toward this goal?

Made a great deal of progress; should continue current efforts	Made some progress; work to increase efforts	Not much progress made; work to significantly increase efforts	Very little or no progress made	Don't know /Not sure
<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

\* 10. Do you believe that this goal is still relevant for the preservation community?

Highly relevant	Still relevant	Less relevant	No longer relevant	Don't know
<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

Current goal #2:

Build and strengthen local preservation capabilities.

\* 11. Since 2006, do you believe that Iowa has made progress toward this goal?

Made a great deal of progress; should continue current efforts	Made some progress; work to increase efforts	Not much progress made; work to significantly increase efforts	Very little or no progress made	Don't know /Not sure
<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>



- \* 12. Do you believe that this goal is still relevant for the preservation community?

Highly relevant	Still relevant	Less relevant	No longer relevant	Don't know
<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

Current goal #3:

Reduce rural losses of historic places.

- \* 13. Since 2006, do you believe that Iowa has made progress toward this goal?

Made a great deal of progress; should continue current efforts	Made some progress; work to increase efforts	Not much progress made; work to significantly increase efforts	Very little or no progress made	Don't know /Not sure
<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

- \* 14. Do you believe that this goal is still relevant for the preservation community?

Highly relevant	Still relevant	Less relevant	No longer relevant	Don't know
<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

Current goal #4:

Strengthen protection of historic and prehistoric resources.

- \* 15. Since 2006, do you believe that Iowa has made progress toward this goal?

Made a great deal of progress; should continue current efforts	Made some progress; work to increase efforts	Not much progress made; work to significantly increase efforts	Very little or no progress made	Don't know /Not sure
<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

- \* 16. Do you believe that this goal is still relevant for the preservation community?

Highly relevant	Still relevant	Less relevant	No longer relevant	Don't know
O	O	O	O	O

Current goal #5:

Link preservation to improving the quality of community life in the state.

- \* 17. Since 2006, do you believe that Iowa has made progress toward this goal?

Made a great deal of progress; should continue current efforts	Made some progress; work to increase efforts	Not much progress made; work to significantly increase efforts	Very little or no progress made	Don't know /Not sure
O	O	O	O	O

- \* 18. Do you believe that this goal is still relevant for the preservation community?

Highly relevant	Still relevant	Less relevant	No longer relevant	Don't know
O	O	O	O	O

- \* 19. What do you consider to be the THREE most important preservation programs or services offered by the Iowa State Historic Preservation Office?

- ☐ Review federal projects for their effects on historic properties and archaeological resources
- ☐ Assist property owners with listing resources in the National Register of Historic Places
- ☐ Provide competitive matching grants for certain local preservation and archaeology activities
- ☐ Conduct surveys to identify and document historic properties and archaeological sites

- ☐ Assist residents of owner-occupied historic homes with applications for rehabilitation tax credits
- ☐ Assist owners of income-producing historic properties with applications for rehabilitation tax credits
- ☐ Maintain a statewide electronic database of heritage resources (including all types of historic buildings, structures, and other resources)
- ☐ Co-sponsor an annual statewide conference with educational content on preservation and archaeology topics
- ☐ Host regional training opportunities
- ☐ Work with city or county historic preservation commissions
- ☐ Work with cemetery preservation organizations
- ☐ Work with avocational archaeology group
- ☐ Work with local community development groups and Main Street organizations
- ☐ Work with local non-profit preservation organizations
- ☐ Work with Preservation Iowa, the statewide preservation organization

20. Please use the comment box below if you have additional thoughts to add.

(1000 character maximum)

21. Would you like us to keep in touch with you through the rest of the planning process? If so, please provide your name and email address below.

By entering my personal information, I consent to receive email communications from the survey author's organization based on the information collected.

First Name:

Last Name:

Email Address:

emailaddress@xyz.com

Closing:

Thank you so much for taking time to complete this survey. Individuals in local communities are the heart of historic preservation. Thank you for your commitment to historic preservation in the State of Iowa. Your feedback will greatly inform the direction of the state in preserving our historic environment.

## **APPENDIX B:**

### **IOWA DEPARTMENT OF CULTURAL AFFAIRS 2012-2015 STRATEGIC PLAN**



**IOWA DEPARTMENT  
OF CULTURAL AFFAIRS  
2012-2015  
STRATEGIC PLAN**

stewardship **HISTORY** community

collaboration learning **ARTS** innovation

**QUALITY OF LIFE** access

restoration vision cities heritage integrity

**CREATIVITY** education diversity

economic development customer service Iowa

preservation **VITALITY** passion culture

experiential investment collections recreation

sustainability resources **TOURISM**

# 2012-2015 STRATEGIC PLAN

## IOWA DEPARTMENT OF CULTURAL AFFAIRS (DCA)

600 EAST LOCUST

DES MOINES, IA 50319

(515) 281-5111

[WWW.CULTURALAFFAIRS.ORG](http://WWW.CULTURALAFFAIRS.ORG)



*Cover photo: High Trestle Trail bridge between Woodward and Madrid, Iowa. Courtesy Carole Geiseke.*



# Letter from the Director

It never ceases to amaze me how many diverse programs and services are provided by the Department of Cultural Affairs. Yet, I am continually surprised by how few Iowans truly know what our department provides to the state.

What would Iowa look like without the DCA? Would...

- our Main Streets have the same character from revitalized historic properties?
- our public buildings and universities feature public art components?
- our historic battle flags be stabilized?
- arts, culture and creativity be supported at the state level?
- families be able to readily access their heritage?

Every year, conversations occur among state and local elected officials, community leaders and civic and business groups regarding how to improve Iowa and shape our state into a more attractive, competitive place to live, work and play. Such topics as jobs, education, safety, and healthcare permeate these conversations. But none of them can be discussed without considering the one critical piece of the puzzle that underscores all the rest—Iowa's quality of life.

With a budget that is less than one-half of one percent of the overall state budget, the DCA provides a long-term return on investment for Iowans by helping lay the foundation for cultural vitality, historic preservation and a thriving creative economy. This investment sees results in more sustainable communities, workforce retention and a sense of vitality that will position Iowa to be more competitive in the future.

As the DCA works to lay the foundation for Iowa's quality of life, it is helping the state achieve greater success in its overall goals. The result of this work is a strategic plan that maps our future and aligns the Department with the four goals announced by Governor Terry Branstad in January 2011:

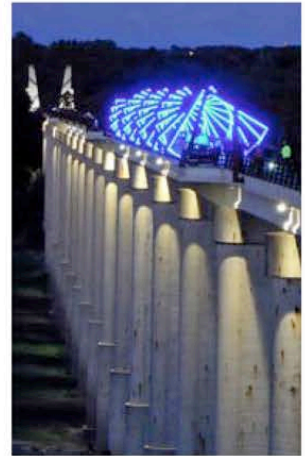
- Create 200,000 jobs
- Increase family incomes by 25 percent
- Give Iowa students the best education in the nation
- Reduce the cost of state government by 15 percent

We are eager to serve Iowans across the state and look forward to the work ahead of us. On behalf of the Department of Cultural Affairs, I am pleased to present this 2012-2015 Strategic Plan, which begins our journey toward a more culturally vibrant Iowa.

Sincerely,



Mary Tiffany Cownie, Director



The showpiece of the 25-mile High Trestle Trail in Central Iowa is a 13-story bridge built in the footprint of a former rail bed. The structure features six overlooks, each with interpretive panels offering mini-lessons in the region's cultural and natural history.

With supporting grant funds from the Iowa Arts Council, public art created by renowned Iowa artist David B. Dahlquist was selected by the Iowa Natural Heritage Foundation to create four 42' tall towers.

The dark bands represent geologic coal veins found in area limestone deposits and 41 steel "frames" over the bridge represent support cribs within an historic coal mine.



*"Art is not just an object to hang adjectives like 'pretty' and 'interesting' upon. Art is about new perspectives. It's about documenting the aspects of our humanity that can't be fully explained in newspapers and scientific journals. Art is to be experienced fully with every particle of our being."*

--Idris Goodwin, playwright, poet, essayist and performer, Iowa City

## Executive Summary

The Department of Cultural Affairs was created in the state government reorganization in 1986. The department's two divisions, the Iowa Arts Council and the State Historical Society have a much longer history of service to Iowans. With such a rich history, it is fitting that the Department of Cultural Affairs calls the State Historical Museum home, a facility which collects, preserves and showcases Iowa's treasures that itself can trace its roots in state government back 120 years. Generations of Iowans have been touched by the programs and services provided through this department.

Though organized as one department, the DCA has never undergone strategic planning as a single, cohesive organization. With a desire to move forward as a stronger, more unified entity, a department-wide strategic planning process becomes critical to future success as the department continues to better assess its resources and expertise internally, while ensuring it is focused on the common goal of leveraging cultural resources across the state of Iowa.

In November 2011, Department of Cultural Affairs staff and boards of directors began a comprehensive strategic planning process. Over several months, a wide range of issues and interests was discussed, with the most important being the overall impact the DCA should have on Iowans and the state. This process culminated with the creation of a strategic plan that will steer the department in fulfilling its mission.

### The 2012-2015 DCA Strategic Plan core strategies:

**Guide responsible  
management of  
cultural and  
heritage resources**

**Amplify cultural and  
education outreach**

**Deliver exemplary  
customer service**

**Strengthen  
organizational  
effectiveness**

This recalibration will position the department to be more efficient and effective, reinforce its purpose and assert its role as a driver for quality of life, economic development and growth across the state.

"Keki Me Si Metose Neniwa," by Richard C. Thomas, mural commissioned by the City of Waterloo.



## Department of Cultural Affairs Overview

### **Mission**

The Department of Cultural Affairs has primary responsibility for development of the state's interest in the area of the arts, history and other cultural matters.

The State Historical Society of Iowa (SHSI) connects generation to generation – past, present and future. As a trustee of Iowa's history legacy, SHSI identifies, records, collects, preserves, manages and provides access to Iowa's historical resources.

The State Historical Museum of Iowa exhibits and cares for a rich collection of historic artifacts while also providing history education programs for children and lifelong learners.

The Iowa Arts Council enriches the quality of life for Iowans through support of the arts.

The Iowa Great Places program is designed to promote bold thought, innovation and entrepreneurship at the local and regional level in Iowa and provides guidance to communities to create a vision and roadmap to enhance quality of life.



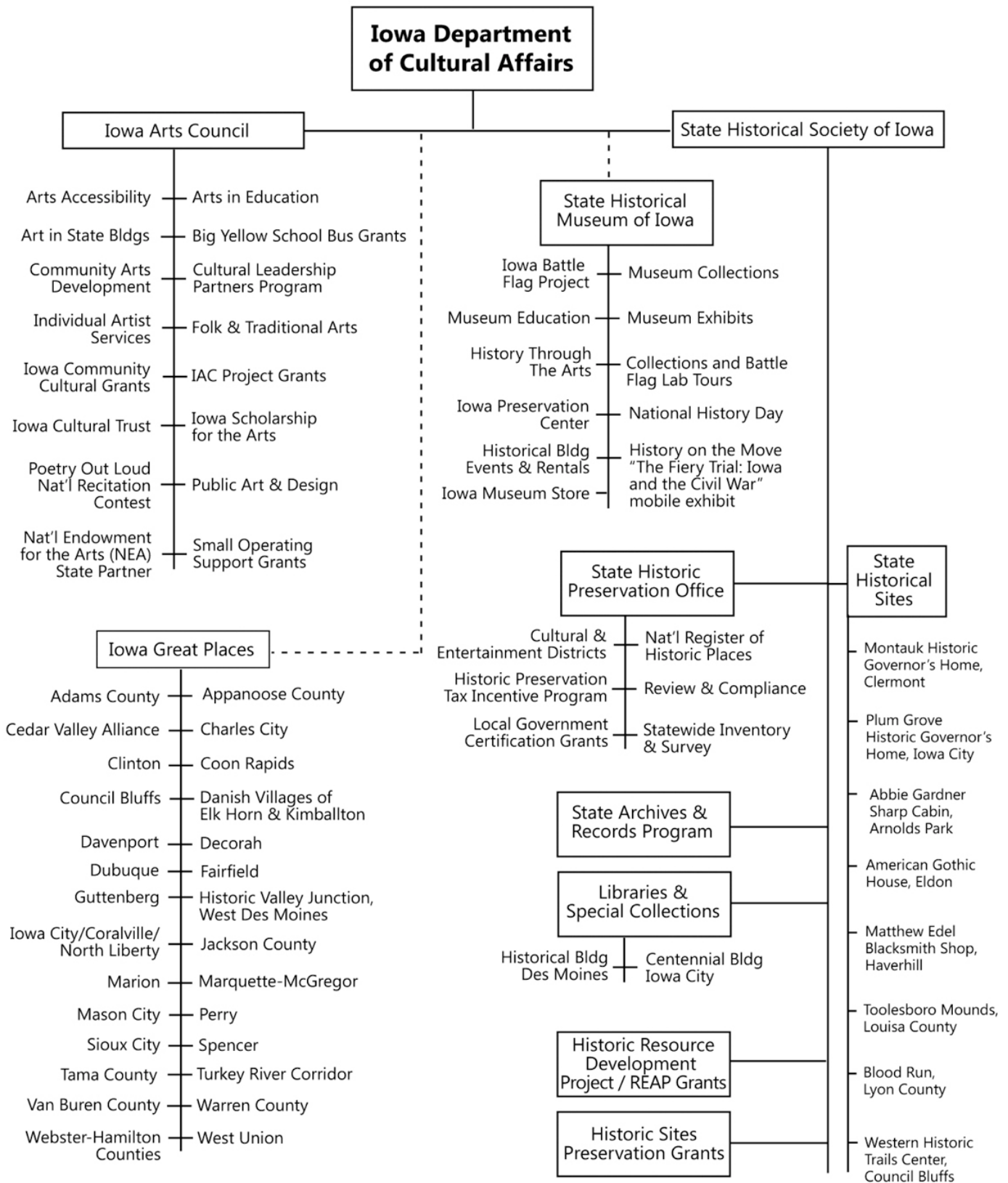
As a DCA Cultural Leadership Partner (CLP), the National Czech & Slovak Museum & Library in Cedar Rapids is one of 56 organizations statewide that demonstrate an exemplary record of programming, managerial excellence and community service year-round. Leveraging annual operating support grants from DCA, CLPs assume an active leadership role in their communities and the state while imparting a significant cultural and economic impact on the quality of life in Iowa.



## Guiding Principles

The Department of Cultural Affairs understands its work must be based on a commitment to:

- Dynamic leadership through the stewardship of Iowa's cultural resources
- Iowa's heritage, its role in the present and its impact on the future
- Creative and responsible management of DCA resources
- Quality public service based on the highest standards of conduct and integrity that exceed customer expectations
- Evaluation of DCA's work to ensure relevance, effectiveness and meaningful advancement of department strategies
- Instilling energy in publics served
- Global access to department resources
- Competent, honest, educated analysis and results delivered to a diverse public
- Listening and transparency
- Respecting best practices



## Strategy 1: Guide responsible management of cultural and heritage resources

*Iowa's cultural and heritage resources connect generations in ways that help Iowans understand who they are, where they came from and where they are going.*

### **Encourage effective management of Iowa's cultural resources.**

The preservation and protection of Iowa's cultural and heritage resources are essential components of the department's mission. As preservation technologies continue to advance, the DCA must identify and pursue additional strategies to further its work in this area. Working through public and private partnerships will allow the department to facilitate development and investment in Iowa's cultural infrastructure. The evaluation of departmental programs and initiatives will ensure the DCA meets professional standards in all disciplines. The DCA will provide leadership by facilitating collaboration among cultural stakeholders to develop a unified vision for the quality of life in Iowa.

### **Serve as a catalyst for cultural enrichment while cultivating emerging trends.**

As a leading promoter and supporter of cultural interests throughout the state, it is imperative for the DCA to identify, nurture and inspire emerging trends. Engaging Iowans in meaningful arts experiences brings vitality to communities while enriching their quality of life. This commitment to creativity, innovation and cultural enrichment will ensure Iowa continues to prosper and grow.



"e+l+e+m+e+n+t+a+l" is a public art work in multiple parts positioned around the entrance and lobby of the Hach Chemistry Building on the campus of Iowa State University. The work incorporates chemical patterns and elements, transforming the basic to specific and elemental.

This work is made possible in part through the Art in State Buildings Program, administered by the Iowa Arts Council.



## Strategy 2: Amplify cultural education and outreach

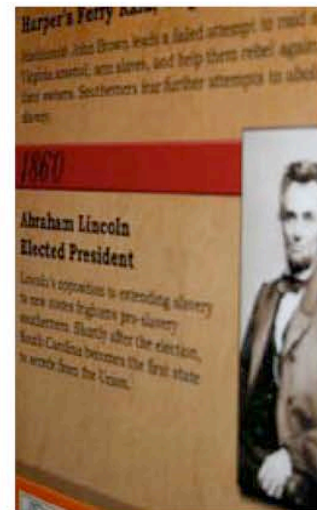
*As the department strives to reach its goals, it must first build a framework that begins at the local level. To this end, DCA is dedicated to partnering with communities large and small to articulate a clear and dynamic cultural vision.*

### **Create an infrastructure that provides the greatest access to Iowa's cultural resources.**

Creativity and innovation will be the driving forces behind community development in the future, and the DCA is uniquely positioned to offer expertise in this area. The DCA's current technological capabilities are modest and significantly outdated; therefore implementing enhancements based on internal efficiencies and constituent needs will help strengthen the department's ability to support Iowa's cultural infrastructure. In addition, the development of a field services program will allow the department to deliver its expertise and resources to Iowans in their communities. Finally, relationships established at the local level will help identify gaps in resources and the partnership opportunities that could fill them.

### **Ensure constituents recognize and have ready access to genuine, authentic cultural experiences.**

The overall health and well-being of Iowa communities can be developed by ensuring Iowans recognize and have ready-access to genuine cultural experiences. Establishing partnerships with private and public organizations, including other state agencies, will enhance these opportunities. To succeed in this effort, the department will need to become an "aggregator" of cultural and educational information. This content may be determined by conducting a quality of life survey that measures the relevance of cultural heritage in daily life. Once this information is gathered, DCA will need to build upon its role for the state as an information provider, and effectively disseminate it to the public and key decision-makers through its website, newsletters, presentations, media, and other outlets.



In 2011, the State Historical Museum launched "The Fiery Trial: Iowa and the Civil War," a mobile exhibit housed in a 32-foot trailer that travels to museums, libraries, schools and other venues to serve Iowans in their communities.

The exhibit is part of DCA's "History on the Move" educational outreach program, which began in 2010.



## Strategy 3: Deliver exemplary customer service

*As a state agency, the DCA understands it must be accessible, knowledgeable, guiding and supportive of the people, projects and programs it serves. Most importantly, the DCA is committed to delivering exemplary service to the people of Iowa.*

### **Ensure constituent needs are met in a timely, professional manner.**

New technologies and an ever-increasing demand for information have changed the way organizations interact with customers and constituents. With public service being a cornerstone of the department's mission, the development of new policies and procedures to respond to constituent inquiries will ensure their needs are met in a timely and professional manner. Establishing front-line interactions that direct constituents to appropriate, knowledgeable resources are critical to providing exemplary customer service.

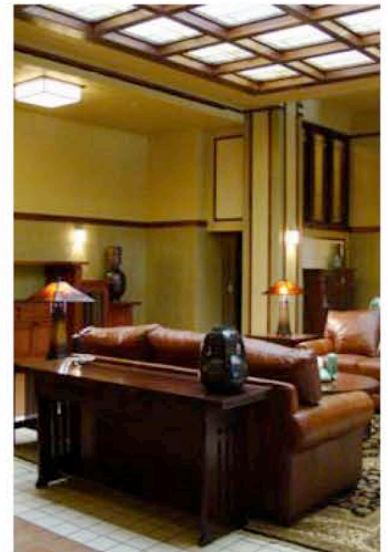
### **Assure staff skills and backgrounds are appropriate to meeting constituent needs.**

To be successful in fulfilling its mission, the department must identify and understand the current needs of constituents. Through a full assessment process, the DCA will evaluate and ensure employee skill sets match customer and department needs.

### **Improve and expand relationships with key stakeholders, decision-makers and the public.**

Too often, the work of the department slips under the radar of key stakeholders. This work includes the recording and archiving of official, essential business documents of state government; community engagement of history and arts; the preservation and adaptive reuse of historic properties; or engaging students in arts and history educational learning that develop lifelong critical thinking skills. Strengthening its outreach to key stakeholders, including legislators and other decision-makers, will help the DCA be successful in fulfilling these and other areas of its mission while also elevating the department's profile. The development and implementation of a department-wide communications plan will determine key audiences, priorities and resources. These efforts will improve, strengthen and expand relationships with key stakeholders, decision-makers and the greater public for providing technical assistance, enhancing communication and facilitating resource expansion to support arts, culture and history in Iowa.

*2012-2015 Iowa Department of Cultural Affairs Strategic Plan*



Built in 1910, the Historic Park Inn Hotel in Mason City is the last remaining hotel in the world designed by Frank Lloyd Wright.

Working through the DCA's Iowa Great Places program, Mason City created a framework and visioning process for community improvement projects, with the Park Inn Hotel as the centerpiece. The DCA's State Historic Tax Credits and Iowa Great Places funding helped support the preservation of the Historic Park Inn. Once an abandoned and dilapidated eye-sore, this historical and internationally significant building is now a major attraction in downtown Mason City.



*"I've gotten everything I need and want in Iowa - education, work, home, family, friendships, community, and my writing. Iowa has never given me a reason to 'Live the Arts' anywhere else."*

--published author Kali Van Baale, Bondurant

## Conclusion

In December 2012, the Department of Cultural Affairs will mark a milestone when celebrating the 25th anniversary of the State of Iowa Historical Building in Des Moines. This anniversary will provide an opportunity to update the facility along with the offerings of the State Historical Museum of Iowa.

Reflecting on the last 25 years, the DCA's commitment to preserving and protecting Iowa's historical assets has remained steadfast. The DCA's dedication to supporting and nurturing the arts across the state is unwavering. In this regard, the department has pursued areas of interest that focus on improving the quality of life in Iowa communities while also stimulating economic development and impact.

The recently completed strategic planning process has brought the future into focus. The department understands its continued success will be largely dependent on its ability to adapt to change and capitalizing on the opportunities that are presented as a result.

This understanding has driven the creation of this strategic plan, which will lead the department forward by focusing on guiding responsible management of cultural and heritage resources, amplifying cultural and educational outreach, delivering exemplary customer service and strengthening organizational effectiveness.

With a strong belief in the power of its vision and the scope of its work, the Department of Cultural Affairs looks forward to serving and partnering with Iowans to ensure a culturally vibrant quality of life for their communities.



### ***Henry Lischer House, Davenport***



*Before*



*After*

### ***City National Bank and Glass Block Building, Mason City***



*Before*



*After*

*Pictured above are two projects that were named Projects of Merit by the State Historical Society Board of Trustees for Historic Tax Credit projects completed in 2009. At top is the Henry Lischer House in Davenport; below is the City National Bank and Glass Block Building in Mason City.*

## APPENDIX C:

### IOWA CITIES AND COUNTIES IN THE CLG PROGRAM

Iowa continues to lead the nation in the number of local governments that participate in the Certified Local Government (CLG) program. Currently, there are a total of 108 governments -- 71 cities, 36 counties, and 1 land use district -- that participate in the CLG program. Contact information for them can be found online at [www.iowahistory.org/preservation/](http://www.iowahistory.org/preservation/).

#### CITIES

- |                |                  |                  |              |
|----------------|------------------|------------------|--------------|
| ▪ Ackley       | ▪ Council Bluffs | ▪ La Porte City  | ▪ Osceola    |
| ▪ Adel         | ▪ Creston        | ▪ Lake City      | ▪ Oskaloosa  |
| ▪ Akron        | ▪ Davenport      | ▪ Lake View      | ▪ Ottumwa    |
| ▪ Albia        | ▪ Decorah        | ▪ Laurens        | ▪ Perry      |
| ▪ Ames         | ▪ Des Moines     | ▪ LeMars         | ▪ Red Oak    |
| ▪ Bedford      | ▪ Dubuque        | ▪ Lisbon         | ▪ Sac City   |
| ▪ Bloomfield   | ▪ Eldon          | ▪ Manning        | ▪ Sigourney  |
| ▪ Brooklyn     | ▪ Ely            | ▪ Maquoketa      | ▪ Sioux City |
| ▪ Burlington   | ▪ Fort Atkinson  | ▪ Marion         | ▪ Spencer    |
| ▪ Carroll      | ▪ Fort Dodge     | ▪ Mason City     | ▪ Stuart     |
| ▪ Cedar Falls  | ▪ Fort Madison   | ▪ McGregor       | ▪ Traer      |
| ▪ Cedar Rapids | ▪ Greenfield     | ▪ Montezuma      | ▪ Wall Lake  |
| ▪ Centerville  | ▪ Grinnell       | ▪ Mount Pleasant | ▪ Washington |
| ▪ Chariton     | ▪ Guttenberg     | ▪ Mount Vernon   | ▪ Waterloo   |
| ▪ Charles City | ▪ Hampton        | ▪ Muscatine      | ▪ Waverly    |
| ▪ Cherokee     | ▪ Humboldt       | ▪ Nevada         |              |
| ▪ Clermont     | ▪ Iowa City      | ▪ Newton         |              |
| ▪ Clinton      | ▪ Iowa Falls     | ▪ Northwood      |              |
| ▪ Coon Rapids  | ▪ Keokuk         |                  |              |

#### COUNTIES AND LAND USE DISTRICT

- |                                       |                   |                    |                        |
|---------------------------------------|-------------------|--------------------|------------------------|
| ▪ Adams County                        | ▪ Crawford County | ▪ Jefferson County | ▪ Shelby County        |
| ▪ Allamakee County                    | ▪ Dallas County   | ▪ Johnson County   | ▪ Tama County          |
| ▪ Amana Colonies<br>Land Use District | ▪ Davis County    | ▪ Jones County     | ▪ Van Buren County     |
| ▪ Benton County                       | ▪ Dubuque County  | ▪ Linn County      | ▪ Wapello County       |
| ▪ Buchanan County                     | ▪ Fayette County  | ▪ Louisa County    | ▪ Washington<br>County |
| ▪ Calhoun County                      | ▪ Hardin County   | ▪ Lyon County      | ▪ Winneshiek<br>County |
| ▪ Cass County                         | ▪ Harrison County | ▪ Madison County   | ▪ Woodbury County      |
| ▪ Clayton County                      | ▪ Henry County    | ▪ Mitchell County  | ▪ Wright County        |
| ▪ Clinton County                      | ▪ Iowa County     | ▪ Monona County    |                        |
|                                       | ▪ Jackson County  | ▪ Sac County       |                        |

## **APPENDIX D:**

### **AMERICAN INDIAN TRIBES WITH HISTORIC CONNECTIONS TO IOWA**

- Iowa Tribe of Kansas and Nebraska [has a Tribal Historic Preservation Office (THPO)]
- The Iowa Tribe of Oklahoma
- The Sac and Fox of the Mississippi in Iowa
- The Sac and Fox Nation of Missouri in Kansas and Nebraska
- The Sac and Fox Nation of Oklahoma
- The Ho-Chunk Nation of Wisconsin [has a THPO]
- The Winnebago Tribe of Nebraska [has a THPO]
- The Omaha Tribe of Nebraska [has a THPO]
- The Santee Sioux Tribe of the Santee Reservation of Nebraska [has a THPO]
- The Sisseton-Wahpeton Sioux Tribe of the Lake Traverse Reservation [has a THPO]
- The Yankton Sioux Tribe of South Dakota [has a THPO]
- The Otoe-Missouria Tribe of Indians
- The Ponca Tribe of Nebraska [has a THPO]
- The Ponca Tribe of Indians in Oklahoma
- The Three Affiliated tribes of the Fort Berthold Reservation [has a THPO]
- The Pawnee Nation of Oklahoma [has a THPO]
- The Lower Sioux Indian Community of Minnesota Mdewakanton Sioux Indians of the Lower Sioux [has a THPO]
- Prairie Island Indian Community
- Shakopee Mdewakanton Sioux Community
- Upper Sioux Indian Community of Minnesota
- The Flandreau Santee Sioux Tribe of South Dakota [has a THPO]
- The Prairie Band Potawatomi Nation
- The Citizen Potawatomi Nation [has a THPO]
- The Peoria Tribe of Oklahoma
- The non-federally recognized Mendota Mdewakanton Dakota Community

## **APPENDIX E:**

### **IOWA'S CULTURAL RESOURCES**

*The following description of Iowa's Cultural Resources is reprinted from Resources Within Reach: Iowa's Statewide Historic Preservation Plan, 2007. Reference citations in brackets have been modified to show their HADB Numbers, and all references cited are included at the end of this Appendix. Minor typographical errors have been corrected. The designations of Appendices have been changed to correlate with this 2013 plan.*

Iowa's story is discovered through its events, places, activities, materials, traditions and memories—a chronicle manifested in many sites, buildings, structures, districts, objects, and landscapes found throughout the state. Their value arises in oral histories passed down from generation to generation, through historical documents and records, and through archeological and historical research and investigations. Some chapters are well documented and amply known. Others are poorly understood due to little information and few connections to places. More are being revealed as unfolding research casts new light on chapters of the past once lost to memory.

Human activity in Iowa has been largely shaped by the inherited geological past. Imagine if you will the ancient shallow seas filled with marine life of all shapes and sizes that once covered most, if not all, of Iowa. Evidence of the ancient seas and marine life is found in the limestone and dolomite deposits throughout the state, which people mined for chert and lead in prehistoric times and then mined historically for lead and zinc and quarried for limestone and dolomite. From the shallow seas emerged ancient tropical coastal swamps, which today are seen in the coal, slate, and shale deposits that once supported 450 mining operations in the state (Anderson 1998, 250), the last of which shut down in 1994. Then visualize the shallow inland seas in and around Fort Dodge that eventually evaporated during the time of the dinosaurs. These left gypsum deposits that were historically mined and were used to create a hoax carving called the Cardiff Giant, which currently resides in the state of New York.

Then, not so long ago from a geological perspective, thick sheets of ice known as glaciers and intense cold periods occurred here in Iowa. Glacial activities were largely what shaped Iowa's modern landscapes, soils, and water drainages either directly or indirectly. During the glaciers, the wind blown silt deposits referred to as loess covered a large portion of the state that was not covered by ice. These loess deposits served as the parent material for most of our modern soils in the state. Thick loess hills formed during this era along the Missouri River Valley in western Iowa and represent a unique landscape in the United States. Many construction firms today value these fine silt deposits for construction materials while other people, both past and present, cherished these fragile hills for both their natural and scenic beauty as well as for its spiritual connections.

The glaciers also brought enormous amounts of rocks and frozen soils known as glacial drift to Iowa from the north. As the glaciers melted, enormous volumes of water flowed down the river valleys, physically reshaping the valley floodplains and sometimes creating new valleys through the deposition of large amounts of sand, silts, clays, and gravel in terraces adjacent to the channels. These terraces were well known to many American Indian peoples that lived in Iowa after the glaciers because these terraces were high and well-drained, would usually not flood, and were located within easy walking distances to water and valuable food resources. These deposits also contained valuable rocks for making tools, preparing food, and maintaining heat within their homes. Just as these terraces were highly desired areas for people to live in the past, the Euroamerican immigrants also desired these same terraces for the locations of their settlements. Many of Iowa's current and former historic towns are located at least partially on these glacial outwash terraces. The thick sand and gravel deposits within these terraces became a very important commodity historically for use primarily as construction materials. Sand and gravel mining remains a major industry yet today in Iowa. Some of Iowa's most significant paleontological and archeological discoveries have been discovered, and sometimes completely destroyed, as a result of sand and gravel mining.

The modern courses of most rivers and streams were created as a result of the glacial activities. The rivers and streams would become important transportation and trade routes for people in the past and particularly during the early historical period. The rivers were full of fish of all shapes and sizes, enormous mussel beds, and valuable aquatic plants that people in the past heavily utilized. The early historic industries of commercial and subsistence fishing and the former mussel shell button manufacturing businesses remind us of what the rivers formerly provided. Many of the rivers were historically harnessed and constrained in the middle and late 1800s by the installation of dams for use in early milling operations and for the creation of electricity. Currently, the dams are being maintained and some new dams have been constructed primarily for water management purposes related to flood control, water quality, recreational purposes, and transportation of materials in the Missouri and Mississippi Rivers.

The last glacier in the state of Iowa ended approximately 12,000 to 14,000 years ago. It left a visible reminder of its presence by creating a distinct landscape in north central Iowa known as the Des Moines Lobe. It received this name since the southernmost extent of the glacier reached the city of Des Moines. This landscape featured glacial landforms including natural lakes and prairie potholes of all shapes and sizes. Much of the land supported magnificent tallgrass prairies filled with bison, elk, and many other animal species that arriving peoples hunted, while lakes and streams offered waterfowl, fish, cattails, bulrushes, and even wild rice. Many of these extensive wetlands were eventually drained to bring their valuable soils under modern agricultural use. Peat was occasionally historically mined in some areas for use as fuel. Several of the larger lakes remained and became popular resort and recreation areas in the late 1800s and early 1900s.

It is not clear when the first people arrived in Iowa or from where they came. Based on oral traditions and beliefs of several of the American Indian tribes, they have been here

since the Earth was created. From an archeological perspective, it appears that people first arrived in Iowa approximately 13,000 years ago at the end of the last glacial period. Archeological study and the study of past human cultures provides the basis for interpreting and understanding the groups of people that lived in Iowa before recorded history.

For over 8000 years after the arrival of the first groups of people, a hunting and gathering lifestyle was practiced that changed with the seasonal availability of plants and animals. During this time period, a major shift in climate occurred as the glacial conditions ceased and many large mammals that inhabited Iowa during the glacial activities became extinct, including bison, mammoths, and ground sloths. As a result, hunting and gathering techniques and technologies changed to adapt to the new climactic conditions and to the different plant and animal resources available.

The lifestyles of people changed considerably about 5000 years ago as cultivation of domesticated plants began, supplementing the resources obtained through hunting and gathering. Semi-sedentary settlements existed within eastern and perhaps central Iowa. Since that time, human populations significantly increased the state and their societies became much more complex. Technological advances in the form of pottery for food storage, food preparation, and for ceremonial purposes began about 3000 years ago. The bow and arrow was developed for hunting, warfare, and perhaps for fishing approximately 1500 years ago. The construction of both burial and ceremonial mounds became more elaborate through time. Casual cultivation of native crops such as goosefoot, marshelder, and sunflowers led to intensive agriculture practices involving both native and introduced crops such as corn and beans.

Iowa's modern day residents would easily recognize the patterns of life that began around 1000 years ago as settled villages were established in different portions of the state by different groups of people. All of these Late Prehistoric cultures relied on hunting and intensive agriculture featuring corn as a staple crop. Hunting activities in western Iowa were focused on bison hunting to supply food, tools, clothing, and dwelling coverings. All of the people living in western Iowa during the Late Prehistoric cultural period lived in various styles of earthlodges. Daily scenes within Late Prehistoric villages would have been very similar if not identical to those within the villages of historic tribes along the Missouri River that early Euroamerican explorers encountered.

The arrival of the Euroamerican explorers, and eventually cultures, caused great stresses on the historic American Indian tribes. Great change occurred as many of the tribes traded for Euroamerican goods and materials, which were incorporated into their traditional cultures. Disputes arose between tribes over access to trade goods and relationships with different colonial powers claiming different portions of North America. Warfare between the tribes and the Euroamerican settlers and colonial powers happened frequently. As advancing Euroamerican settlement forced dispossession of tribes from their homelands, many tribes moved primarily westward. These movements in turn put dispossessed tribes in direct conflicts with the tribes already living in the west. A good example of this scenario was the Sauk and Meskwaki tribes who were originally from the northeastern United States but migrated westward and eventually



settled in Iowa during the 1700s. These tribes gradually forced others in Iowa, such as the Ioway, further westward. Diseases introduced by the Euroamerican explorers and later immigrants took a severe toll on the populations of many tribes, reducing some tribes significantly. In some cases, whole groups of people nearly died off, leaving the few survivors to join with other groups.

The Historic Period begins in Iowa with the early explorers such as Marquette and Joliet in the late 1600s and Lewis and Clark during the early 1800s. Iowa was owned by France and Spain before the United States government acquired the Louisiana Purchase from France in 1803. Many trappers heavily interacted with the American Indian peoples living here, sometimes living with and marrying into the tribes. As the onslaught of Euroamerican speculators and settlers pushed westward, the tribes fought to keep their homes and maintain their cultural identity. Tribal efforts to maintain their culture resulted in signing treaties relinquishing their land in Iowa for land further west in Kansas and eventually Oklahoma. In one case, the Sauk tribe led by Black Hawk made a valiant last stand against the United States government to try and keep their homelands. Their efforts proved disastrous for Black Hawk's followers as well as for the entire Sauk and Meskwaki tribes. Many died in this last war, and shortly thereafter the Meskwaki and Sauk tribes were forced to cede their lands in eastern Iowa and move west for eventual removal to Kansas. The Meskwaki Tribe, federally recognized as the Sac and Fox Tribe of the Mississippi in Iowa, eventually moved back to Iowa. In an unusual arrangement, tribal members were allowed to purchase 80 acres of land in 1857 with the land being held in trust by the Governor of Iowa. Through the purchase, the tribe was able to live a more independent, traditional lifestyle than tribes confined to reservations regulated by federal authority.

Once opened to them after 1832, Euroamerican settlers quickly filled the new western land, building their cities, boom towns, and farms. Within a brief sixty years after Iowa statehood in 1846, a great transformation was evident—a multitude of roads and railroads crisscrossed the landscape, cropland displaced many hardwood forests, and thousands of acres of wetlands vanished with the help of drainage tile. Major river junctions now were home to rising cities and rail connections made possible a multitude of inland towns to meet the market needs of numerous nearby farms. Within a century Iowa had gone from being a western frontier state to feeding the world with grain, beef, and hogs.

This transforming feat and the countless building, rebuilding, and reshaping of the land leaves reminders of what had gone before. Not only do innumerable American Indian sites and historic period remnants still exist, but examples survive of notable trends in architectural design, previous industrial and agricultural pursuits, innovative building methods, inventors of new equipment, and places that connected to significant political and social movements. These and other events shed light through places on important corners of the Iowa story.

## ARCHEOLOGICAL RESOURCES

Archeological resources are one type of historic property that contribute to the understanding of the story of humans in Iowa. The State of Iowa's archeological record comprises different types of sites, features, artifacts, and cultural landscapes spanning the last 13,000 years. The archeological record encompasses the human occupation and utilization of Iowa during both the prehistoric and historic periods. A great wealth of archeological information has been accumulated. Approximately 24,000 archeological sites have been documented throughout the state. Over 11,000 archeological reports and documents relating to Iowa archeology have been entered into the National Archeological Database. Considering that less than 2 percent of the state has been surveyed for archeological resources, it is certain that many more archeological sites will be identified in the future.

Our understanding of Iowa's archeological record has been accomplished through the identification and preservation of significant sites; through consistent documentation of archeological research and resources; and through curation of artifacts, documentation, and reports. These tasks are supported and completed through partnerships between federal and state agencies, local governments, historic preservation commissions, professional archeologists, American Indian Tribes, and amateur archeologists.

### **Prehistoric Archeology Resources:**

Generally, in Iowa, the year AD 1650 serves as a rough boundary between the historic and prehistoric periods. Iowa has an extremely rich prehistoric archeological record with sites dating from 12,500 BC to AD 1650 identified, investigated, and documented since the 1870s. Prehistoric sites are interpreted as being associated with different functional uses and American Indian groups. Unfortunately, the association of specific ethnic groups with specific sites becomes very difficult the further back one goes into the archeological record. Also, interpretations of the functional uses of prehistoric artifacts and sites are based on observed behaviors of people found throughout the world both currently and historically.

Categories of prehistoric sites that have been defined in Iowa include habitation sites, resource procurement sites, mortuary sites, earthworks, rock alignments, isolated finds, sacred sites, and Traditional Cultural Properties. Habitation sites include villages, cave/rockshelters, small camps, refuse midden deposits, and isolated farmsteads. Resource procurement sites are represented by quarries and workshops for stone resources, animal kill sites, fish weirs, plant harvesting sites, agricultural fields, and food processing sites. Mortuary sites are represented by interments within mounds, single interments, cemeteries, ossuaries, and isolated human remains. Earthworks are represented by burial and ceremonial mounds as well as by enclosures, fortification ditches, and palisades. Sacred sites and Traditional Cultural Properties include sites such as individual mounds, mound groups, petroglyphs, and pictographs. Archeological sites also include natural features such as springs and caves/rockshelters, as well as cultural landscapes composed of different site types and natural features. It is important to note that some of these types of archeological resources in Iowa can be directly affiliated with a specific culture or cultural period, such as effigy mounds with the Late

Late Woodland cultural period. Some archeological resources such as fish weirs have been difficult to directly associate with a specific cultural period because they lack diagnostic artifacts or datable construction materials or tools. It is also possible that archeological resources may reflect long-term use by multiple groups through time, such as the fish weirs or quarries that appear to have been used during both the prehistoric and historic periods.

### **Prehistoric Archeology Contexts:**

There are only two multiple property background studies involving prehistoric archeological resources in Iowa at a multi-county level that have been accepted by the National Park Service. A context study entitled “Prehistoric Hunters and Gatherers on the Northwest Iowa Plains ca. 10,000–200 Years BP” was developed in 1988 (Benn 1988—[HADB # 00-065]). It addressed different archeological resources and prehistoric cultural periods within the geographic location of northwestern Iowa. The other context report, entitled “Prehistoric Mounds of the Quad State Region of the Upper Mississippi River Valley ca. 4000–250 BP,” also dates to 1988 (Stanley and Stanley 1988—[HADB# 00-066]). It addressed a specific archeological resource type, mounds, for the Woodland and Late Prehistoric cultural periods within the geographic location of northeastern Iowa, southwestern Wisconsin, northwestern Illinois, and southeastern Minnesota. In addition, certain multiple property background studies address prehistoric cultural resources: the South Raccoon River Greenbelt in Dallas County (Davidson 1995—[HADB# 25-004]), the Mines of Spain property at Dubuque (McKay 1988—[HADB# 31-030]), and all of Johnson County (Hirst 2001—[HADB# 52-058]).

In addition to these studies, the State Historic Preservation Office worked with the Association of Iowa Archaeologists and the University of Iowa’s Office of the State Archaeologist in proposing and developing prehistoric archeological study units as part of the Resource Planning and Protection Process (RP3). The prehistoric study units were largely based on the classification or taxonomic system developed by Willey and Phillips (Willey and Phillips 1958) which has become the standard utilized throughout the Midwest by archeologists. This taxonomic system can take into consideration variables such as content, space, and time. The larger taxonomic units within this system, such as culture, cultural period, or tradition, represent very broad relationships and lifeways over extensive areas and sometimes lengthy periods of time. The smaller taxonomic units, such as phases or components, represent sites within a locality during smaller timeframes.

It is important to note several items regarding this taxonomic system. First of all, archeological taxonomic systems are created artificial frameworks for organization and analysis. Archeological designations within this taxonomic system are based on comparisons based on time, space and material remains found at the sites. The archeological designations for prehistoric cultures do not generally refer to specific tribes, although some of the late prehistoric archeological cultures have been interpreted to be associated with specific historic tribes. The temporal and spatial boundaries of most of the cultural periods are usually “blurry” in that lifeways from a previous cultural period may persist in areas of the state much longer than the designated time period.

The cultural periods that have been proposed for Iowa prehistory are presented in Appendix G. There are four primary cultural periods proposed for the state of Iowa: Paleoindian, Archaic, Woodland, and Late Prehistoric/Protohistoric. Provided below are brief summaries of each time period compiled from A Brief Culture History of Iowa (Schermer et. al 1995), "A Brief Culture History of Iowa" in Iowa's Geological Past (Anderson 1998), and Iowa's Archaeological Past (Alex 2000).

The Paleoindian period presumably coincides with the arrival of people in Iowa approximately 13,000 years ago at the end of the last glacial period. The glacial landscape and many of the animals and plants that the first people encountered would be very unfamiliar to Iowa's modern day residents. The archeological evidence suggests that small groups of traveling hunters were in Iowa during this period. Many of the larger animals that Iowa's first inhabitants were familiar with and hunted became extinct around 10,000 years ago. As the glacier retreated to the north, the plant and animal communities moved northward. Unfortunately, very little archeological evidence has been identified within Iowa for interpretation of the Paleoindian cultural period. Paleoindian archeological sites are rare in Iowa and usually represent isolated finds of projectile points and other types of tools. The known sites from this cultural period are not well preserved. Identifying sites from this cultural period is difficult because the Iowa landscape has greatly changed over the last 10,000 years. Many of the attractive habitation areas along the river and stream valleys have been either severely eroded or deeply buried by flood deposits over time. There is great potential that significant Paleoindian cultural period sites may be identified in deeply buried geological contexts within the river valley floodplains.

Recent archeological investigations in neighboring states and in other areas of South and North America suggest that populations of people were living in the Americas before the arrival of the Paleoindian culture. No evidence has been found in Iowa to support the theory that people were here before the Paleoindian cultural period. Pre-Paleoindian cultural period sites, if they exist in Iowa, would most likely be found in deeply buried geological contexts along floodplains.

By 10,000 years ago, a more familiar landscape took shape throughout the state, one that more or less existed up to the late 1800s. Tall grass prairies dominated the area of Iowa west of the Des Moines River. Extensive elm and oak woodland tracts with scattered prairies dominated eastern and south central Iowa. Tall grass prairies also were found in north central Iowa along with extensive wetlands of all shapes and sizes created by the last glacial advance. The modern plant and animal communities became established at that time.

The Archaic cultural period represents the hunting and gathering adaptations of people to the new landscape and environment. The Archaic period is generally divided into three cultural sub-periods: Early Archaic (8500 BC to 5500 BC), Middle Archaic (5500 BC to 3000 BC), and Late Archaic (3000 BC to 800 BC). Unfortunately, very little archeological evidence has been identified within Iowa for interpretation of the Early and Middle Archaic cultural periods. The available evidence does suggest that the people in the state during these cultural periods were practicing a hunting and gathering type of

lifestyle that heavily relied on bison hunting in western Iowa and on deer and elk hunting in eastern Iowa, along with seasonal exploitation of different plants and animals, a pattern that would remain more or less up to the Late Prehistoric cultural period. New technologies and tools were used in obtaining and processing plant and animal resources. The Middle Archaic cultural period is associated with a very dry, warm climatic event referred to as the Hypsithermal. During the Middle Archaic period, it is believed that the human populations were largely confined to the major river valleys, lakes, and marshlands that were reliable sources of water. As with the Paleoindian cultural period sites, the majority of the known sites from these cultural periods are not well preserved. As demonstrated by excavations at the Cherokee Sewer Site (13CK405), Allen Fan Site (13HA382), and The Fett Site (13LE597), there is great potential that significant Early and Middle Archaic cultural period sites may be identified in deeply buried geological contexts within the river valley floodplains.

The archeological record provides many more details of past lifeways in Iowa beginning during the Late Archaic period. Archeological evidence suggests that the human population doubled by the end of the Late Archaic period. In eastern Iowa, semi-permanent habitation sites were established in the floodplains of the river valleys. Upland areas were more intensively utilized both for temporary camps and for longer habitations. The first evidence for domesticated native crop cultivation, metalworking, long distance trade of exotic raw materials, social stratification, and communal burials in mounds and ossuaries appear at Late Archaic cultural period sites. Based on the archeological evidence, it appears that a stronger sense of territoriality may have existed within the populations during this cultural period. There are also clear archeological indications of conflict.

The Woodland cultural period is defined by significant cultural and technological changes that began around 800 BC. The Woodland period is generally divided into three cultural sub-periods: Early Woodland (800 BC to 200 BC), Middle Woodland (200 BC to AD 400), and Late Woodland (AD 400 to AD 1200). Human populations dramatically increased throughout the state during the Woodland cultural period resulting in larger settlements. Intensive hunting and gathering is supplemented by further domestication and cultivation of native plants such as goosefoot, marshelder, and sunflowers. New exotic crops from Mesoamerica such as corn and beans were introduced into the state at this time. Improved technologies were also introduced such as ceramic production for food preparation and storage purposes and the bow and arrow for hunting, for perhaps fishing, and for warfare. The archeological evidence suggests that a more complex social structure existed during this cultural period. Burial and ceremonial mound construction became more frequent and more elaborate as witnessed by the construction of effigy mounds in the forms of birds, bears, and lizards in northeastern Iowa during the Late Woodland period. Archeological evidence suggests that there was increased social interaction between groups, as witnessed by the exchange of exotic trade goods over long distances, which is believed to have peaked during the Middle Woodland cultural period with the Hopewell Interaction Sphere (Struever 1964).

The Late Prehistoric period is distinguished by the establishment of semi-permanent and permanent villages by some groups and isolated farmsteads or small farm hamlets for other groups. Many of these groups of people had subsistence economies based on intensive hunting and gathering along with agriculture featuring corn as the staple crop. The use of earthlodges for homes was common during the Late Prehistoric period. This period is also marked by improvements in ceramic technology for food storage and preparation. The hunting and utilization of Bison meat for food, bones for tools, and hides for clothing and dwelling coverings significantly increased. There are currently four distinct late prehistoric cultural manifestations defined in Iowa: Great Oasis, Mill Creek, Glenwood, and Oneota. Each was a subsistence economy based on intensive hunting and gathering and agriculture featuring corn as its staple crop.

The Great Oasis culture flourished in Iowa from approximately AD 800 to AD 1100 and was the earliest of these late prehistoric cultures. Over 100 Great Oasis Culture sites have been identified in central Iowa within the Raccoon and Des Moines River Valleys, in northwestern and north central Iowa. Great Oasis sites are also found in South Dakota, Minnesota, Nebraska and southern Manitoba. Typically the Great Oasis Culture people lived in small, semi-sedentary villages located on low terraces within the river and stream valleys and on the shores of lakes in southern Minnesota and north central Iowa. The archeological evidence suggests that communal bison hunting was an important activity for these peoples. Archeological evidence suggests that the people of the Great Oasis Culture traded and interacted with other Late Prehistoric cultures in Iowa and in the Midwest.

The Mill Creek Culture, also referred to as the Initial Variant of the Middle Missouri Tradition, existed in northwestern Iowa from approximately AD 1100 to AD 1250. There have been 35 settlements or burial sites identified in two localities along the Big Sioux River and its tributaries in Woodbury and Plymouth Counties and along the Little Sioux River and its tributaries in Cherokee, O' Brien, and Buena Vista Counties. The Mill Creek Culture people lived in well-planned, compact, semi-permanent villages, some of which were fortified with palisades and ditches. Similar to the Great Oasis culture, communal bison hunting was an important activity for these peoples according to the archeological evidence. Intensive agriculture activities were practiced by these peoples as witnessed by utilization of both domesticated native crops such as goosefoot and marshelder and introduced Mesoamerican cultigens such as corn and beans. Archeological evidence at the Litka Site in O' Brien County suggests that the Mill Creek Culture also employed agricultural technological advancements such as ridged agricultural fields and corn hills for growing their crops. Archeological evidence suggests that the Mill Creek Culture people traded and interacted with other Late Prehistoric groups in Iowa and in the Midwest. It is currently believed that the historic Mandan Tribe may be descendants of the Mill Creek Culture.

The Glenwood Culture, designated as the Nebraska Phase of the Central Plains Tradition, represents the expansion of groups from the central Plains of Missouri and Kansas northward into eastern Nebraska and southwestern Iowa around AD 1000. The Glenwood Culture lived in southwestern Iowa until approximately AD 1300 and represents the only Nebraska phase locality east of the Missouri River. The Glenwood

Culture sites represent isolated farmsteads or small farming hamlets. Approximately 80 earthlodges associated with this culture have been identified primarily in Mills County but also in Fremont and Pottawattamie Counties along the Missouri River and its tributaries. Archeological evidence suggests that the Nebraska Phase peoples traded and interacted with other Late Prehistoric groups in Iowa and in the Midwest. It is currently believed that the historic Arikara and Pawnee Tribes may be descendants of the Glenwood Culture.

The Oneota culture lived throughout Iowa and the Upper Midwest between approximately AD 1200 to AD 1700 in large semi-permanent and permanent villages. One of the distinctive traits of the Oneota Culture was their use of shell temper in their ceramic pottery, which allowed the creation of thinner and stronger-walled ceramic vessels. Based on archeological, ethnohistorical, and linguistic evidence, it is believed that historical American Indian Tribes such as the Ioway, Oto-Missouria, and Ho-Chunk/Winnebago are descendants of the Oneota Culture.

### **Historic Archeology Resources:**

Historic archeology has contributed significantly to understanding the history of Iowa. An extremely rich historical archeological record of Iowa sites dating from the seventeenth to the twentieth centuries have been identified, investigated, and documented. These sites are associated with different ethnic groups and functional uses. Types of sites represented in Iowa include American Indian villages, fur trade outposts, frontier military posts, steamboat wrecks, coal and lead mining operations, limestone quarrying operations, breweries, saw and grist mills, historic farmsteads, and abandoned towns, just to mention a few. A number of these types of sites are extremely interesting because tangible evidence of the interactions between different historic ethnic groups has been documented. Historic archeological sites have been investigated in Iowa since the 1930s.

The initial interest in early historic period sites focused on the early Euroamerican settlement of Iowa and on the interactions between American Indian tribes and the Euroamericans. In Iowa, the early historic period has been defined as the period of time from AD 1650 to AD 1865 in past planning efforts and developed historic contexts. Generally in Iowa, the year AD 1650 serves as a boundary between the historic and prehistoric periods. It is entirely possible that early historic Euroamerican period sites dating before AD 1650 could exist in Iowa, although none have been documented to date.

The interest in Early Historic American Indian sites was a logical extension of the archeological focus on American Indian sites during the late nineteenth century and most of the twentieth century. Early Historic American Indian sites associated with a number of tribes such as the Ioway, Winnebago, Sauk, Meskwaki, Yankton Sioux, and Pottawattamie have been documented in Iowa. Most of these sites date to the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries. However, some of the identified sites date back to the seventeenth century. Archeological investigations in northeast Iowa identified a number of Oneota archeological sites dating to the seventeenth century that appear to correspond with historically reported locations of Ioway villages during this time period

(Mott 1938; Wedel 1959). Another site where numerous archeological investigations have been conducted is Blood Run, a large Oneota site in northwestern Iowa and southeastern South Dakota (Henning and Thiessen 2004). This site is listed on the National Register of Historic Places and has been designated as a National Historic Landmark. Historic accounts identify Blood Run as the location where a number of tribes including the Omaha, Ioway, and possibly Oto lived together in the late seventeenth century. The research and investigations conducted by Mildred Mott Wedel in northeastern Iowa was very significant as it represents one of the first attempts in the Midwest to correlate ethnographically known tribal groups with an archeologically defined prehistoric culture.

All of the presently identified early historic period sites associated with Euroamericans in Iowa date between the late 1780s and 1865. Most predate June 1, 1833 (the official opening date for Euroamerican settlement of a small portion of eastern Iowa) are located in eastern Iowa, primarily along the Mississippi River. Early historic period sites have also been identified along the Missouri River in western Iowa as well. Historical records suggest that a number of early historic period archeological sites associated with Euroamericans in Iowa dating between AD 1700 and AD 1780 may exist. However, only a few of these sites have been identified and substantiated through archeological evidence to date.

Three main economic activities have been attributed to attracting great numbers of Euroamerican settlers to Iowa during the early historic period: lead mining in northeastern Iowa primarily around modern day Dubuque, availability of land for establishing agricultural farms, and the fur trade and other types of interactions (such as military) with various tribes on the frontier. Archeological investigations conducted at sites dating to the early historic period have focused on a variety of different types of functions and uses such as defense, commerce/trade, industrial, domestic, agriculture/subsistence, transportation, and industrial/processing/extraction relating to these economic activities.

A considerable amount of archeological research has been conducted on former military posts in Iowa dating to this period. One of the investigated sites, Old Fort Madison, is listed on the National Register of Historic Places. The significance of lead mining in northeastern Iowa during this period has been supplemented by the steadily growing amount of archeological and cultural landscape evidence. Three archeological districts associated with lead mining activities within the Mines of Spain National Historic Landmark are already listed on the National Register of Historic Places. Archeological investigations have significantly contributed to historical research through documenting other types of early industrial pursuits such as saw and grist mills, blacksmith shops, pottery operations, and brick and tile operations.

The interest in the early historic period archeology sites in Iowa continues into the present. However, beginning in the 1980s and 1990s, there has been an increasing interest in historical archeological sites dating to the late nineteenth and twentieth centuries. Sites of particular interest in this time period include historic farmsteads, abandoned town sites, transportation related sites, and various types of industrial



pursuits such as coal mining in southern Iowa, milling industries, potteries, brick and tile companies, various manufacturing operations, limestone quarrying, dairies, and breweries.

Archeological investigations at historic farmsteads have focused primarily on technological and economical changes through time (Charlton et al. 1988; Donham 1985; Finney 1992; Nepstad-Thornberry 1997; Peterson 2004; Rogers, Lutzow, and Martin 1988; Withrow 1998). Chronologies for these changes have been proposed by consultants for the different regions of Iowa (e.g., Rogers 1998).

Historical archeological investigations at abandoned town sites in Iowa have produced a number of important and very interesting results. For instance, archeological explorations at the former town of Buxton, an abandoned coal mining town in southern Iowa that had a large African-American population, explored the topics of coal mining and relationships between different ethnic groups at the town (Gradwohl 1984). This site is listed on the National Register of Historic Places. Archeological investigations were recently conducted at the abandoned Manteno town site in Shelby County, in western Iowa. This former town site played a significant role in the development of late nineteenth century transportation routes in western Iowa.

There has been a considerable amount of archeological research on the historic pottery operations in Iowa, primarily along the Des Moines River. Within the last ten years, there has been a very comprehensive historical archeological study of the former Parker-Hanback pottery works in Bonaparte, Iowa (Rogers et al. 1995). This site is listed on the National Register of Historic Places. It is a very unusual site in the fact that one of the original buildings associated with the pottery operations is still extant, although currently it is used for other purposes.

Over the past ten years, there have been a number of excellent historical archeological investigations in Iowa that have focused on different types of sites and topics. Examples include the extensive investigation of the former City Brewery in Des Moines (Rogers 1996) and the archeological investigations at the former site of the Dubuque Boat and Boiler Works in Dubuque (Peterson 2000), which manufactured a number of well known steamboats and other types of ships, and it was the largest shipyard in the Upper Mississippi River Valley.

### **Historic Archeology Contexts:**

There is just one multiple property background study involving historic archeological resources in Iowa at a multi-county level that has been accepted by the National Park Service (Appendix F): "The Ethnic Settlement of Shelby and Audubon Counties: 1860–1941" (Rogers and Johnson 1991—[HADB# 00-001]) addresses different archeological, architectural, and historical resources relating to the ethnic settlement of Shelby and Audubon Counties in western Iowa. Another context, entitled "Flour Milling and Related Buildings and Structures in Iowa 1840–1940" (Soike 1989—[HADB# 00-068]), primarily addresses the historical and architectural resources relating to the milling industry in Iowa. It also briefly addresses archeological resources that relate to this context. In addition, multiple property background studies addressing historic cultural resources

have been conducted for the South Raccoon River Greenbelt in Dallas County (Davidson 1995—[HADB# 25-004]), for early settlement and ethnic archeological and architectural properties in Linn County (Rogers 2000—[HADB# 57-035]), and for all of Johnson County (Hirst 2001—[HADB# 52-058]).

There are many Historic Period contexts for Iowa (as presented in Appendix G) that may have significant archeological sites or components that contribute to the historical significance of the context. As demonstrated above, very few of the previously accepted multiple property background studies consider archeological resources as potential contributing properties. This is due, in part, to the various expertise of the writers, as many of these documents are prepared by historians and architectural historians, rather than by archeologists.

## **HISTORIC AND ARCHITECTURAL RESOURCES:**

Situated in the western Midwest, Iowa came to express an architecture of a regional character that reflected designs popular during times of expansion—the 1850s, 1880s, 1896–1920, and post–World War II era. Residential, commercial, institutional, and industrial buildings together gave each community a particular look, especially as many of its earliest generation of temporary wood structures gave way to more permanent construction of wood, brick, stone and steel. This second generation of buildings appeared first in the older Mississippi River towns and eastern parts of Iowa and moved in a northwesterly direction with the age of settlement.

Similarly, in the countryside, by the 1920s five distinctive agricultural regions were evident: a northeastern dairy area; a north central cash-grain area; and three meat-producing areas—a western livestock region, southern pasture area, and eastern livestock region. In each area, farmers adjusted their operations according to the lay of the land, soils, and proximity to markets in order to be profitable. Regional distinctiveness became apparent, however, in clusters of farm buildings that reflected similar if not identical operations. In the northeast dairy region with its plentiful pasture lands, for example, large dairy barns and silos proliferated, but were nearly absent from the central Iowa cash grain region where farmers concentrated on producing corn or soybeans that required fewer farm buildings—a large metal pole barn, house, double corn crib, and some grain storage bins. Conversely, farmsteads within the three livestock areas where there are greater portions of untillable pastureland have more farm buildings. These are to meet the more varied needs of raising both crops and animals, including wire cribs, circular bins and silos for feed-grain, corn and silage, storage for store-purchased feed concentrates, pole-frame sheds for baled hay, house, cattle feeder barn or hog confinement buildings. Farms in the southern pasture area of Iowa generally have less productive land than the other areas and this is reflected in the reduced scale and prosperous look of the farms. Furthermore, many of the agricultural areas have high potential for designation as rural historic landscapes.

To date, the greatest preservation attention in Iowa's countryside has been with the farm's two primary buildings—the house and barn. While various piecemeal rural survey initiatives, both public and private, have occurred in the state, most of rural Iowa has yet

to be surveyed beyond the boundaries of small towns. That being said, however, much positive work has been accomplished and Iowa stands a leader among states in the number of farms or barns listed in the National Register of Historic Places. Silos and Smokestacks, the National Heritage Area that comprises roughly the northeast one-fourth of Iowa, is dedicated to telling America's agricultural story. We expect its efforts to yield added appreciation for, and acknowledgement of, the importance of places connected to farming, rural industry and life in Iowa.

The state's architectural and agricultural development followed along growing networks of transportation. Indeed, it might be said that water, road and rail routes became both catalyst and arbiter of state development. Military roads for supplies and trade extended from early territorial forts—Fort Madison in 1811 to 1812, Fort Atkinson in 1840 to 1849, elements of which still survive. During territorial and early statehood years, leaders paid considerable attention to creating and maintaining roads for interior settlement and communication. Military roads, plank road schemes, and stage road contracts added several early routes, the remnants of which may be considered rural historic landscapes eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places. Most early wagon roads and trails extended from the countryside down to the Mississippi and Missouri rivers and, to some extent the state's leading interior waterways—Des Moines, Cedar, Wapsipinicon, and Iowa Rivers.

These delivery points for incoming and outgoing goods fueled river based commerce. Augmenting Iowa's river town growth during the post-Civil War decades, huge rafts of logs were floated downriver from northern forests to Iowa lumber mills in Dubuque, Clinton, and Muscatine. There thousands of workers transformed the logs into construction lumber, sash and doors, and furniture for sale to settlers further west. Evidence of the wood milling operations has largely vanished although several fine mansions of mill owners and neighborhoods of wood workers are still to be found. The days of flourishing river based economies can also be seen today in surviving warehouses from which commodities were stored for shipment to St. Louis or where incoming goods were stored for inland distribution. Similarly past eras of important economic activity are shown in bygone meat-packing plants, flour mills, and soap factories, which rose at loading points, creating higher value products for sale to settlers and for supplying downriver markets.

Steamboat owners and their river pilots who hauled the people and products knew it to be a risky but highly profitable business. Many heavily laden boats faced danger in shifting river courses, where the rise and fall in river levels could cut new channels, which set loose floating debris and exposed sunken trees. Steamboat wrecks littered the dangerous bends and chains of rocks. On the Mississippi River, most wrecks in the main channel had been removed before the close of the nineteenth century by the U. S. Army Corps of Engineers. Those that remain lie in undisturbed oxbows and onetime channels. Most sunken steamboats that exist today are on the Missouri River where more constantly shifting channels left them here and there on the valley bottoms. Prime zones of likely steamboat wreck concentrations have been identified. An extensive literature survey in the late 1970s by the state historic preservation office identified zones of potential wrecks that included the Upper and Lower rapids on the Mississippi

River and, on the Missouri River, the Plattsmouth area, De Soto Bend, Onawa Bend-Louisville Bend-Pratt's cut-off, and Omaha and Winnebago Reservation area (Bowers, Muessig, and Soike 1988—[HADB# 00-121]).

Back from the river's edge, crossroad communities sprouted as did townsites at places where flour mill speculators discovered favorable water power sites to run their milling machinery. A mid-1980s archival and limited field research project of flour milling conducted by the SHPO revealed that about two-dozen grain mills exist in Iowa from its eras of flour mill growth and decline (Soike 1989—[HADB# 00-068]). As each miller set up operation, country roads soon wended their way to the mill for farmers to bring their grain, and merchants built various stores there to provide the farmers with supplies and other services. Within thirty years, however, flour milling was largely gone from the state leaving in sharp decline numerous mill towns. Often only a general store or town church stands to remind us of their short-lived prosperity. It was the railroad's arrival, however, that marked the end for many of the river-based and crossroad communities. But with it also came a whole new generation of country towns and urban growth.

Iowa benefited greatly by rail connections extending west from Chicago. Five trunk lines crossed Iowa by 1870, including the Chicago and North Western; the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific; the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul; the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy; and the Illinois Central. The state's agriculture prospered. Iowa became the center for finished cattle, where farmers fattened feeder cattle with their surplus corn before shipping them to stockyards in Chicago. Hog production also increased as Iowa farms found a ready outlet in Chicago for their corn-fed livestock. This chain of distribution for receiving and delivering farm produce brought about numerous facilities at rail points—grain elevators, feed mills, loading docks, freight and passenger depots, and warehouses. While reminders of the earlier time are yet seen next to less traveled rail lines, modernized facilities alongside the busy routes have largely replaced those from earlier days of steam railroads. A statewide railroad research project, including a widely distributed Multiple Property Document and several National Register nominations in 1990, provide glimpses into what remains of Iowa's significant railroad related facilities (Conard and Cuning 1990—[HADB# 00-009]).

With the steam railroad came hundreds of new country towns along the route and miles of country wagon roads for farmers to reach the rail delivery points. The first town buildings were typically wood frame affairs. Few of the earliest survive—a small commercial building or pioneer's residence—connecting town residents to their beginnings. More common are places associated with the next generation of town development. Brick commercial buildings and the houses of prospering merchants today bring public appreciation of the days when town growth brought a finer look to the community.

Regional towns of greater size often developed where rail lines crossed. This might include a rail division point for repair and service of equipment. Its sizable labor force and facilities—locomotive and car shops, yards, water treatment and coaling stations—all expanded the local economies of towns such as Oelwein, Burlington, Clinton, Stuart,

Creston, and Council Bluffs. Remnants marking its onetime importance lie among the former rail communities, calling attention to significant moments in the town's growth.

Hard-surface roads—the final pacesetter of town and city growth—dated to when the automobile's popularity demanded and bought them into existence. As passenger rail traffic faded, so too did the rail's influence on town orientation. Hotel and other services located near the railroad gave way to new sectors of commerce sprouting along the new highway corridors of asphalt and concrete. Motels and automobile courts, service stations, and a host of stores vied for position along the best traveled and accessible routes and in the process altered the shape and look of towns and cities.

In Iowa the best known route to travelers became the transcontinental Lincoln Highway and it is the subject today of various preservation efforts and publicity (e.g., Conard 1992—[HADB# 37-001]). With reliable highways, farm families no longer were tied by dirt roads leading to their closest rail connection or to what could be purchased by rail through the Sears and Roebuck Catalog. They could now travel to larger towns for larger purchases and other varied enjoyments. Consequently, some small town merchants saw their business wither. Others adjusted to farmers now coming to town more often than before, but who no longer bought things in bulk (e.g., flour, sugar, and coffee now were packaged in one, five, and ten pound amounts). Specialty stores displaced the all-purpose general store, as independent soda fountains and five-and-dime stores flourished in the first half of the twentieth century before giving way to larger chain stores with their wider choice of offerings. Fortunately, many of these commercial stores accommodated new later functions and continue to stand on Main Street. Downtown commerce meanwhile faced new rivals at the town's edge; strip malls and other roadside businesses grew up at important road crossings in association with suburban residential growth. Then in modern times came the new urban forms of office parks and its nearby restaurants, coffee houses, doughnut/bagel shops, superstores, and suburban-style neighborhoods. All of these developments grew and depended on the expansion of paved roads for automotive and truck traffic. The fate of downtown main streets has brought preservation attention of two kinds. For twenty years the Iowa Main Street program, administered by the Iowa Department of Economic Development, has with great success helped communities pursue economic development activities in the context of historic preservation. Also, the State Historic Preservation Office has worked to provide an historic and architectural framework for evaluating the National Register eligibility of downtown districts through completing a Multiple Property Documentation study plus several nominations of districts in 2001 (Nash 2002—[HADB# 00-119]).

With the automobile also came opportunities for pleasure driving beyond one's town. Not only were numerous roadside parks created, but an active movement bloomed to establish state and county parks. "In the short space of ten years," wrote a member of the Iowa State Conservation Commission in 1940, "Iowa jumped to the fourth ranking State in the country in paving mileage, surpassed only by New York, Illinois and Pennsylvania. Thus everybody in Iowa can now and does drive to our state parks" (Flickinger 1940). And, by that time, Iowa reportedly had developed a system of 75 parks (Parker 1941).

Road improvements expanded and altered public sports opportunities as well. To bring understanding to these recreation developments, Iowa's State Historic Preservation Office completed a study and survey of places associated with team sports in Iowa from 1850 to 1960 (Rogers and Kernek 2003—[HADB# 00-143]). The survey embraced baseball, basketball, football, swimming, track and field, and wrestling, with special attention to the roles of women and minorities in these particular sports. A number of sports facilities were found to survive from this era of growth in team sports.

With greater recreational opportunity and advancing public interest in the values of conservation came new appreciation after 1900 for Iowa's distinctive cultural and natural landscapes. The rugged northeastern "driftless" area was first to get attention with its mix of rock, ravines, and river mixed with buildings such as Ft. Atkinson dating to early state history. It became part of a 1920s effort to obtain congressional approval for an Upper Mississippi Valley National Park. This campaign helped to establish the Upper Mississippi River Wildlife and Fish Refuge. Public interest in the Iowa Great Lakes area of northwest Iowa—Spirit Lake and Okojobi Lakes—fueled tourism development, while other areas, including the north central prairie pothole region and steeply rolling areas of southern Iowa, came in for increased attention as conservation organizations and agencies pursued opportunities to establish state and county parks. In recent years, western Iowa's loess hills region has drawn special public concern, including a congressional study for potential National Park designation, its designation as a Scenic Byway area, and numerous promotional efforts by grassroots organizations. The range of institutional efforts that rose on behalf of preserving aspects of these landscapes is detailed in Rebecca Conard, *Places of Quiet Beauty: Parks, Preserves, and Environmentalism* (1997).

Demand for public services multiplied as the state's economy became more complex. Government buildings, responding to the growing size and scope of government agencies, expanded beyond the parcels where once only the city hall, the county courthouse, or the state capitol had rested. New buildings now accommodated the work of persons responsible to build highways, provide libraries, supply health and welfare services, or direct the building of infrastructure improvements. Most of those built since the early decades of the twentieth century still remain today. Public appreciation for the historic significance of these public buildings is seen in the large numbers listed in the National Register of Historic Places (e.g., Bowers 1981—[HADB# 00-007]; McKay 1992—[HADB# 00-012]; and Svendsen 2003—[HADB# 00-144]).

A great expansion of educational programs and building facilities came with advancing social needs and economic specialties. Students at the one-room school increasingly got their schooling at consolidated elementary schools with the help of school buses operating on paved rural roads. Upper level grammar schools became junior high and middle schools while the number of town high schools multiplied. Colleges similarly grew in size, especially after the Second World War with the return of troops and during and after the 1960s with the population bulge of "baby boom" children reaching adulthood. Hundreds of buildings mark these periods of expansion at public and private schools throughout the state. Many collegiate campus buildings across the state have been recognized and designated in the National Register of Historic Places.

Additionally, a 2001 historic-architectural survey of public schools that included preparation of public education booklets and several National Register nominations underscored the interest many have in their current and onetime local school (Beedle and Deiber 2002—[HADB# 00-127]).

Throughout history, migrations of people into a growing state added their influence as well. Before 1850, Southern Iowa drew numerous western bound migrants from Kentucky, Tennessee, Missouri, and Virginia. Eastern Iowa counties attracted many from Ohio, Illinois, Indiana, Pennsylvania, and New York, along with a foreign born element from Ireland. Over the next several decades, large numbers of immigrants arrived from the Northern European countries of Germany, Sweden, Norway, Holland, the British Isles, and Denmark. A smaller group, African-Americans, settled during two periods, one in the years surrounding Civil War era and a second following the turn-of-the-century when opportunities opened in coal mining and food processing industries. The late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries brought arrivals into urban centers from Eastern and Southern Europe, and in particular, from Czechoslovakia and Italy. In the decades following World War II, immigrants from Southeast Asia have come to Iowa's towns and cities as have peoples from Mexico and Latin American countries. Each has left signs of their presence, especially in early decades of settlement where various ethnic groups initially clustered together. Perhaps the best known cultural district in Iowa is the Amana Colonies, a six thousand acre communal settlement of Swiss-German Inspirationalists and a National Historic Landmark since 1965. But traces of other religious and national groups are visible as well—in the once numerous but fast disappearing country ethnic churches, in the Mormon migration routes to the west, and in fraternal, educational, and other community buildings seen in areas where individual ethnic groups once concentrated.

## **THREATS TO HISTORIC RESOURCES**

Much evidence of Iowa's beginnings and growth persists, but much of it is also threatened by ongoing transformations. Changing transportation connections, new industries, different marketing arrangements, innovative production, and processing techniques eliminated some old industries—revealed in signs of urban and rural decay—while encouraging other industries that brought new growth to the State's numerous cities.

Most noticeable is what is happening to a characteristic feature of Iowa—its towns. As a recent newspaper article pointed out, "Iowa has more towns with fewer than 2,500 people than any state but Texas. They dominate our collective sensibility." An historian of the state takes it further, saying that because "our cities are in reality small towns grown somewhat larger, an understanding of the small town is critical to an understanding of the state" (Wall 1978, 150). Various seen as the bastion of strength or the suffocating straight-jacket of Iowa, depending on the issue of the moment, the multitude of towns nevertheless cannot be ignored. And they are changing rapidly.

Traveling about the state readily shows signs of prosperity in various towns, especially those closest to cities where better roads permit persons to move in and then commute

back and forth to work. This creates both benefits to and problems for the town population. By not working where they live, commuter residents have less involvement with and concern about town life, or take pride in its past. On the other hand, newcomers often see good things about old buildings ignored and taken for granted by long-time town residents.

And yet, traveling across Iowa, especially in its southern tiers of counties and in towns not close to a major highway, the decline of available service facilities is obvious. In the face of long-term population losses in rural areas, nearly every small town struggles to retain its grocery store and school, let alone its farm equipment dealership and hardware store, as the rail line disappears and grain distribution facilities leave. Residents see their infrastructure of water and sanitary facilities disintegrate and gaze out upon the empty and abandoned vestiges of once better times. Discouraged, they become accustomed to driving to the next larger town for regional hospitals, large purchases, and entertainment and give up on their own town's future.

Iowa's countryside has changed in gradual but nonetheless dramatic ways. It has become more uniform in its agriculture (high volume production of low priced commodities, such as corn and soybeans) and more thinly peopled. Consequently, the services provided by nearby small towns have dwindled. The effects on small towns are conspicuous—closed up schools, shut down factories and grain mills, abandoned railroads, and vacant storefronts. In farm country, old timers see that less than half as many farms are around as in 1950, while those that remain have almost doubled in size. Today's rural travelers see fewer fence lines, fewer mailboxes, and fewer people. Unpainted and half-broken down obsolete farm buildings and structures dot the landscape; small clumps of trees remain where once a farmstead or a cemetery existed.

Among historic properties, archeological resources are arguably the most threatened and vulnerable type in Iowa. This is primarily because archeological sites are generally less apparent or visible than other types of historic properties, such as buildings. Often they are not identified until they have been impacted by a ground-disturbing activity. Unfortunately, many of the areas throughout the state that were desirable to live during the past are still highly desirable areas to live today. Many identified and unidentified archeological sites have been destroyed or severely damaged by various types of ground disturbing activities. During the past century, agricultural practices were largely responsible for archeological losses, as 99 percent of the land within the state of Iowa has been significantly altered for agricultural purposes during the past 165 years. At the end of the last century, urban sprawl posed new threats to the preservation of archeological sites located near rapidly expanding urban areas.

Principal threats to our archeological past continue to be building construction and development, agricultural practices, looting of archeological sites, and the ongoing course of nature. Development on sites of previous human activity is a leading threat, for what lies beneath gives important clues to what went on before. Whether affecting sites of historic and pre-historic value at, say, early Fort Des Moines II on the forks of the Raccoon and Des Moines Rivers or at a burial mound site when constructing a cell-tower in northwest Des Moines, historical and sacred sensitivities are exacerbated and



information about the past is lost. Meanwhile in the countryside, chisel plowing, land terracing, drainage practices, levee construction, lake dredging, and lake construction activities continue to take their toll on evidence of prehistoric times. Looting of archeological sites for various purposes remains a serious threat despite many efforts to discourage those activities.

Finally, the forces of nature continue to present persistent ongoing threats to historic property preservation in the state. Flooding, perhaps the most serious threat in Iowa, endangers all types of nearby historic properties. Just witness the several large scale flood events that occurred in Iowa during the 1990s. The property damage for the flood event of 1993 in Iowa alone was estimated at between 5 and 6 billion dollars. Archeological sites are particularly vulnerable to the flood events as many of the recorded archeological sites in Iowa are located within various floodplains. Sometimes a flood helps reveal previously unknown sites, but too often it comes at the cost of destroying the sites. In some instances, flood events have helped preserve archeological sites through burying the sites with various amounts of alluvial depositions. This scenario presents complicated challenges for finding these buried sites; when an archeologist locates one it tends to have greater potential to contain intact deposits and significant undisturbed information. In other cases, the high water velocities of the floods have caused major erosion of landforms, sometimes even significantly altering or completely removing entire landform features along with cultural resources that may be present. Although the amount of erosion is greatest during flood events, the normal meandering of rivers and streams also has had the same effects on cultural resources.

The greatest threat to historic-period places in Iowa is the quiet process of disregard or neglect that comes from failure to deal with, as an observer notes, the twin forces of gravity and water. Whether from seeing few prospects for using a building or site or inability to overcome changing economic realities that make buildings obsolete, the result is the same. Outdated farm properties are especially vulnerable. The buildings may reflect an important bygone time of progressive agriculture, but the farm is mainly a unit for producing products and the farm owner cannot easily justify fixing up buildings that no longer fit into the current operation. Occasionally family sentiment brings investment into grandpa's old barn, but the same is rarely done for the chicken house, hog barn, or clay tile silo. They stand in disrepair, filled with other old equipment, or left to fall down.

Next are rural places at the edge or outside a town that no longer have a use. The country church, the family cemetery, the district school, the crossroads creamery, the grain elevator—these and more are facing gradual extinction. The farm population that once sustained them is gone; their reason for being has vanished. Little appreciation comes because little is known about them any longer.

Old rural businesses prove vulnerable in the fast-changing economy. Our modern agriculture—integrated as it is into a national and world economy—is rooted in a century-long development of farming practices, plant and livestock and fertilizer and feed services, distribution and marketing arrangements. The mills, packinghouses, and

starch factories were unevenly spread across Iowa's landscape, and these kinds of agribusiness had their day in different places at different times. All of these have faced hard times in the face of new competition and economic arrangements.

The small towns and villages located considerable distances from larger urban areas are in nearly the same situation as the rural places outside of towns. Many times, these small towns have no commercial businesses or services remaining; they consist primarily of household residences and remnants of former commercial enterprises. Many of these small towns have either already become unincorporated or are on the verge of filing for unincorporated status as they no longer have a viable population to pay the current expenses of being incorporated.

Within cities the situation is different. Inability to preserve an obsolete or abandoned place proves to be less a threat than development pressure. Too often a sound historic property simply stands in the way of some new scheme for the land. Commercial growth expands into the surrounding ring of older churches, fraternal, and other institutional buildings, and then it moves into residential areas. This is especially true along major roads through the city where roadside commerce flourishes.

Further jeopardizing chances for preservation are outdated or inappropriate building codes that straightjacket possibilities for development of existing buildings. Join this together with lack of financial incentives for rehabilitating historic buildings, such as adequate state tax credits, and the scales are weighted against retaining existing historic buildings and favorable to replacement through new construction.

We have now mentioned certain larger economic developments rippling through Iowa's economy that endanger historic properties. Another on the cultural side deserves mention. Many Iowans tend to ignore their history because they think the state does not have much of one. Instead they content themselves with euphemisms like Iowans are simply modest and unassuming about their past. Circumstances of history give some credence to this view. After all, Iowa is surrounded by big nearby cities—Chicago, St. Louis, Kansas City, Omaha, and Minneapolis—that in some measure have enveloped and made Iowa part of their hinterlands of influence in sports, culture, and economy. Seen in this light, Iowa might seem relegated to little more than a backwater colony of more interesting adjacent states. This, in the eyes of some, might seem to leave it lacking an identity outside of a middling role in the regional or national story and an area one travels through on the way to somewhere else. To this way of thinking, however, lots of Iowans disagree.

## **RESOURCES ON RECORD**

### **Surveys and Inventories**

Since the beginnings of organized historic preservation activity during the mid-1970s, many historic and prehistoric properties have been surveyed and recorded. Testifying to the large body of information collected are the cumulative totals of reports identified in two databases of the State Historic Preservation Office at the State Historical Society of Iowa. As of August 2005 there were 11,488 report entries for Iowa in the National

Archeological Data Base (NADB). With regard to history-architectural studies, 1,234 report entries are contained in the Historic-Architectural Data Base (HADB). Copies of each report are contained in the files of the State Historic Preservation Office.

In terms of sheer numbers of individual properties identified in our statewide inventories, the database for historic-architectural properties contains 111,406 entries. Archeological sites entered in the database administered by the University of Iowa's Office of State Archaeologist comprise about 24,000 entries.

### **National Register of Historic Places in Iowa**

In 1972 Iowa had nine properties listed in the National Register. This has grown to 2,292 listings today. Concerning those that involve buildings, for example, the Iowa listings include 9,280 buildings and 238 historic districts, the latter of which embrace about 8,000 properties. Less than ten percent of the individual properties lie in rural areas.

Like other states, the vast majority of listings are based on architectural style followed by historical associations and, lastly, by archeological connections. As to kinds of properties listed in the National Register of Historic Places, residential varieties are dominant (nearly 57 percent), followed by properties associated with commerce/trade (15 percent). In the countryside, as one might expect, a larger proportion of support structures (e.g., silo, tank, windmill) are associated with nearly one-fourth of the National Register listed buildings. In towns and cities, however, where a house typically has no structures other than a fence or an occasional sculpture, associated structures are located at only four percent of the National Register properties.

In Iowa, there are currently 18 archeological sites listed individually on the National Register of Historic Places and 248 archeological sites listed on the National Register as part of nine archeological districts. These individually listed sites represent prehistoric sites from primarily the Late Archaic period beginning around 3000 BC up to the Early Contact period. The National Register listed prehistoric archeological sites are represented by mound groups, food processing sites, small camp sites, and villages. The oldest site is the Cherokee Sewer Site in northwestern Iowa, which was a small camp site/bison processing area dating to the late Paleoindian and Early Archaic cultural periods. Historic archeological sites are represented by a former coal mining townsite, a frontier military fort, a milling operation, a farmstead associated with early Czech ethnic settlement of Linn County, and a former stoneware pottery. The archeological districts also comprise both historic and prehistoric sites related to different contexts.

Unfortunately, only a small number of the identified significant archeological sites in Iowa are listed on the National Register of Historic Places. There are 32 archeological sites and one archeological district that have received determinations of eligibility for listing in the National Register issued by the Keeper of the National Register during the 1970s and 1980s. There are many additional archeological sites, which were identified as part of surveys and investigations, considered eligible for listing on the National Register.

Interest in nominating archeological sites from Iowa to the National Register has greatly diminished. Twenty-two of the archeological sites and districts that are currently listed on the National Register were nominated in the 1960s, 1970s, and 1980s. Only one archeological site and one archeological district were nominated to and listed on the National Register during the 1990s. Two archeological sites and one archeological district have been nominated to and listed on the National Register since the year 2000.

### **National Historic Landmarks**

The National Historic Landmarks (NHL) Program predates the National Register by over thirty years. It has different criteria for evaluation and significance for nominations and a designation process that involves national review panels and the Secretary of the Interior. While NHLs are automatically entered on the National Register, the program's rigorous requirements are demonstrated in the fact that fewer than 2,500 of the over 77,000 entries on the National Register (less than 4%) have received this honor. In Iowa, only 24 of the state's 1,748 entries (1.4%) on the National Register have received National Historic Landmark designation.

Iowa's NHLs run a wide gamut in terms of historical and architectural themes and associations. Rather fittingly, the state's first NHL, the Sergeant Floyd Monument, listed in 1960, commemorates the burial spot of the only casualty of the Lewis and Clark Expedition. Five years later, the Amana Colonies were designated under the theme of social history because of their being one of the most successful and longest lasting examples of communitarian settlement in the nation's history. Iowa's most recent NHL, designated in February 2006, is the Reverend George B. Hitchcock House, known for its association with the abolitionist reform movement and as a highly intact Underground Railroad site.

Six Landmarks were designated under the theme of "Political and Military Affairs." These include the homes of Grenville M. Dodge, a principal figure in construction of the first transcontinental railroad; William P. Hepburn, considered the father of the Pure Food and Drug Act; James B. Weaver, twice the third party presidential candidate of the Greenback (1876) and Populist parties (1892); and the birthplace of President Herbert Hoover. Also nominated under this theme were the Farm House on the campus of Iowa State University, which once housed "Tama Jim" Wilson before he went on to become the longest serving Secretary of Agriculture in American history and Seaman A. Knapp, the father of the Agricultural Extension Service; Fort Des Moines #3 which hosted the first major attempt on the part of the military to train African Americans as Army officers in World War I and in turn served as the major training facility for the Women's Army Corps (WACS) in World War II. Iowa's history as the "land between two rivers" (the Mississippi and the Missouri) was represented in a National Park Service study on riverboats, which resulted in the NHL designation of four Iowa craft.

Six landmarks were designated because of their architecture. They include the Greek Revival Old Capitol designed by the prominent architect John F. Rague; his Dubuque County Jail, believed to be the only significant example of Egyptian Revival design west of the Mississippi; W.W. Boyington's Terrace Hill, one of the best examples of Second Empire design west of the Mississippi and currently serving as Iowa's Governor's

Mansion; Louis Sullivan's Merchant's National Bank, one of this master architect's famed "jewel box" banks; Sullivan's Van Allen and Company Department Store, believed to be his most intact commercial building design; and finally William Steele's Woodbury County Courthouse, certainly the largest and one of the finest examples of Prairie Style public architecture in the entire country.

Four archeological sites and two archeological districts have been designated as NHLs in Iowa. The individual sites consist of two late Prehistoric Mill Creek culture villages, one Middle Woodland period mound group, and an Oneota Culture site. The two archeological districts are related to early lead mining activities in the Dubuque area. Those districts were combined into the Julien Dubuque's Mines National Historic Landmark.

Iowa's lack of NHLs in comparison to other states is due more to forces beyond the borders of the state than a lack of nationally significant historic properties, and the fact that the State Historic Preservation Office staff has almost no involvement in the nomination process. Although the staff of Iowa's historic preservation office can evaluate properties as nationally significant when sufficient documentation is provided to support such a nomination to the National Register, this action only places a property on the NHL Program's study list. Many years may pass before it receives consideration. Also, Iowa's historic preservation staff is well equipped to evaluate properties at the local and State levels of significance, but national significance is much more problematic because a property must be compared to similar or identical ones in other states in terms of significance and integrity. For additional information on National Historic Landmarks plus a list of Iowa's entries, see <http://www.cr.nps.gov/nhl/> and <http://www.traveliowa.com/iowafacts/landmarks.html/>.

Interest in the NHL program has increased in recent years due to the Save America's Treasures (SAT) grant program. SAT grant applicants for its historic preservation projects must be either National Historic Landmarks or listed/evaluated for the National Register as nationally significant. For more information about this program, refer to <http://www.cr.nps.gov/hps/treasures/>.

### **National Monument**

Effigy Mounds National Monument, located in Clayton and Allamakee Counties, along the Mississippi River is the only designated National Monument (NM) in Iowa. It was established by presidential proclamation on October 25, 1949. The monument is administered by the National Park Service, and currently comprises 2,526 acres of land. The monument contains many significant natural resources and archeological sites, including over 200 prehistoric mounds constructed during the Woodland period (800 BC to AD 1200). The Monument is particularly known for the large representative sample of unique mound groups that contain effigy mounds shaped like birds, turtles, lizards, and bears. These were constructed during the later portion of the Late Woodland period (AD 650 to AD 1200) in the Upper Mississippi River valley and are regarded as traditional cultural properties and sacred sites to numerous historic American Indian tribes. The Effigy Mounds National Monument provides a rare glimpse of a preserved prehistoric cultural landscape in the Upper Mississippi River valley.

## National Historic Site

The Herbert Hoover National Historic Site, located in West Branch, Iowa, is the only designated National Historic Site (NHS) in Iowa. The Herbert Hoover National Historic Site was established on August 12, 1965, to commemorate the life of Herbert Hoover, the 31st President of the United States, who was born at West Branch. The 186-acre site is administered by the National Park Service and includes historic buildings and grounds along with the Herbert Hoover Presidential Library-Museum, the gravesites of President and Mrs. Hoover, and an 81-acre tallgrass prairie.

## General Analyses

To grasp the growth of archeological understanding gained from Iowa projects, the reader is advised to consult two books by Lynn M. Alex: *Exploring Iowa's Past: A Guide to Prehistoric Archaeology* (1980) and *Iowa's Archaeological Past* (2000). The volumes contain extensive description and summary analysis of important research findings that have resulted from past decades of archeological investigation. The first book gives an overview of the prehistoric human occupation of Iowa along with discussion of artifact typology and a brief history of archeological research in Iowa. The second book includes an overview of the prehistoric human occupation of Iowa, artifact typology, Iowa landscapes, the science of archeology, stewardship of archeological resources, and a history of archeological research in Iowa. For a concise statement of principal prehistoric cultures, see *A Brief Culture History of Iowa*, which is found at the following website location of the Office of State Archaeologist

<http://www.uiowa.edu/~osa/learn/prehistoric/overview.htm>. Earlier general works on Iowa's archeological past include Duane Anderson's two volumes: *Western Iowa Prehistory* (1975) and *Eastern Iowa Prehistory* (1981), which discuss both prehistoric and historic period human occupations of eastern Iowa; Marshall McKusick's *Men of Ancient Iowa* (1964); and Wilfred D. Logan, *Woodland Complexes in Northeastern Iowa* (1976).

Few similar syntheses exist for historic and architectural properties in Iowa. The principal general work is David Gebhard and Gerald Mansheim *Buildings of Iowa* (1993). It surveys Iowa's architectural styles on a town-by-town basis along with discussions of notable types of buildings found throughout the state. Two major contributions to state architectural development are by Wesley I. Shank. The first is *The Iowa Catalog: Historic American Buildings Survey* (1979). It contains both a substantial review of historic architecture in Iowa as well as an annotated catalog of every recordation project completed in the state. The second, *Iowa's Historic Architects: A Biographical Dictionary* (1999), contains a brief history of the architectural profession in Iowa followed by alphabetical listings of architects that have practiced in Iowa, which includes biographical information along with known works. Other studies have addressed the history of particular kinds of properties in Iowa. Examples here are the two editions of *Victorian Architecture of Iowa* by William Plymat Jr. ([1976] and 1997); Lowell J. Soike, *Without Right Angles: The Round Barns of Iowa* (1983); and Rebecca Conard, *Places of Quiet Beauty: Parks, Preserves, and Environmentalism* (1997). Additionally, various publications exist on the range of historic properties found in individual communities. Over the years articles also have appeared highlighting the

significance of specific properties and a multitude of newspaper articles underscore the wide variety of building preservation projects underway throughout communities of the state.

During the early 1980s attention drew to improving the state of comprehensive historic preservation planning in Iowa. After receiving a special National Park Service grant to initiate their new Resource Planning and Protection Process (RP3), the State Historic Preservation Office hired a consultant, Elizabeth R. P. Henning, to carry out the tasks. Working with various interested parties, the consultant prepared a report entitled "Initiating the Resource Protection Planning Process In Iowa," (1985). The results identified a series of proposed study units with accompanying maps and description outlined possibilities in prehistory and history-architecture. The pilot project usefully focused attention on the organization and discussion of appropriate categories of research.

Throughout the 1990s and on up to the present time, knowledge about historic-architectural properties and their meaning to historic preservation has mainly come from the preparation of unpublished Multiple Property Documentation studies in survey and nomination activities. This is in keeping with our state's emphasis on the development of "historical context" as a main window through which to view and better understand individual historic places. For a list of the 91 studies shown as entries in the historic-architectural database, refer to Appendix F.

### **Areas Intensively Surveyed for Archeological Sites in Iowa**

Similarly, archeological survey work is neither extensive nor comprehensive in statewide coverage. Among the 11,266 entries for Iowa in the National Archeological Database (NADB), few contain broader context studies. Appendix F, for example, shows that only five of the 87 entries for Multiple Property Background Studies concern archeological resources. Approximately 2 percent of the State of Iowa land has been intensively surveyed for archeological sites.

Only two counties in the state have had more than ten percent of the land within the county intensively surveyed for archeological sites (Polk and Des Moines counties). Another five counties have had more than five percent of the land surveyed for archeological resources (Boone, Jefferson, Lee, Louisa, and Marion Counties). Remarkably, thirty-seven counties in Iowa have had less than one percent of the land within the county intensively surveyed for archeological resources.

Notwithstanding the excellent work done over the decades, most of the state and its communities still remain to be surveyed and most leading themes remain unconnected in research to historic properties. For example, an important story of Iowa's early history concerns some 175 persons reportedly across the southern counties aiding fugitive slaves escape from Missouri to the north. Until recently, with the acquisition of an outside grant, the locations of only a few such persons connected to the Underground Railroad and antislavery events were known.



Much remains to be done and, given the general dearth of state and federal funds and foundation grants for accomplishing such work, a long view must be contemplated of the schedule for completing local or statewide “historic context” studies. A list of the contexts of history toward which prehistoric and history-architectural studies are directed is contained in Appendix G. None of the themes on the list have been fully developed. Rather, portions of each context of Iowa’s past have been investigated based on available funding and confluence of interests among preservation partners and SHPO priorities.

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## **APPENDIX F:**

### **LIST OF MULTIPLE PROPERTY BACKGROUND STUDIES**

The following list of multiple property studies includes both unpublished and National Park Service-approved studies.

“HADB” signifies “Historical/Architectural DataBase.” Reports can be found by HADB number in the Iowa SHPO files. The Historical/Architectural DataBase is in Microsoft Access and is linked to the Inventory and Section 106 portions of the Iowa SHPO database.

#### **Statewide and Multi-County Level Studies**

Alex, Lynn M. and Cynthia L. Peterson. “Archaeological Resources of Initial Variant of the Middle Missouri Tradition in Iowa.” HADB No. 00-199, 2010.

Beedle, Peggy, and Camilla Deiber. “Public Schools for Iowa: Growth and Change, 1848–1966.” HADB No. 00-127, 2002.

Benn, David W. “Prehistoric Hunters and Gatherers on the Northwest Iowa Plains ca. 10,000–200 BP.” HADB No. 00-065, 1988.

Bowers, Martha H. “County Courthouses in Iowa Thematic Resources.” HADB No. 00-007, 1981.

Bowers, Martha H., Hans Muessig, and Lowell J. Soike. “Iowa River Transportation Historic Context Report.” HADB No. 00-121, 1988.

Conard, Rebecca. “The Conservation Movement in Iowa, 1857–1942.” HADB No. 00-005, 1991.

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Cunning, Tracy A. “Historic Resources of Louisa and Des Moines Counties, Iowa - The Dawn of Rural Free Delivery in Iowa: Morning Sun, Iowa, 1896–1906.” HADB No. 00-123, 1997.

Cunning, Tracy A., V. K. Cunning, and W. L. Cunning. “Footlights in Farm Country: Iowa Opera Houses, 1835–1940.” HADB No. 00-010, 1993.

Fraser, Clayton B. “Highway Bridges in Iowa 1868 - 1945.” HADB No. 00-040, 1995.

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- Grieshop, Annie. "Sand and Gravel Production Facilities in Iowa." HADB No. 00-266, 1990.
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- Nash, Jan Olive. "Iowa's Main Street Commercial Architecture." HADB No. 00-119, 2002.
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- Svendsen, Marlys A. "PWA-Era County Courthouses of Iowa." HADB No. 00-144, 2003.

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### ***Allamakee County***

- Anderson, David C. "The Development of Allamakee County's Road System 1840–1942." HADB No. 03-001, 1993.

### ***Appanoose County***

- Naumann, Molly Myers. "Architectural and Historical Resources of Centerville, Iowa." HADB No. 04-003, 1997.

### ***Benton County***

- Martins, Andra and Philip Thomason. "Residential Architecture of Central Vinton, Iowa." HADB No. 06-009, 2011.

### ***Black Hawk County***

- Long, Barbara Beving. "Historical and Architectural Resources of Waterloo, Iowa." HADB No. 07-019, 1988.

### ***Calhoun County***

- Conard, Rebecca. "Historic and Architectural Resources of Lake City, Iowa, 1854–1940." HADB No. 13-003, 1990.



### ***Cerro Gordo County***

Bowers, Martha H. "Prairie School Architecture in Mason City, Iowa." HADB No. 17-001, 1979.

McDowell, Alexa. "Central Business District, Mason City, Iowa." HADB No. 17-022, 2003.

### ***Cherokee County***

Jacobsen, James E. "The Historic Commercial Heritage of Downtown Cherokee, 1870–1948." HADB No. 18-011, 1998.

### ***Clayton County***

Jacobsen, James E. "The History of Guttenberg, Iowa as Expressed by its Architecture and History, Past and Present, 1854–1955." HADB No. 22-018, 2003.

Jacobsen, James E. "Historic Resources of Guttenberg, A Multiple Resource Area Nomination." HADB No. 22-002, 1985.

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Svendsen, Marlys A. "Architectural and Historical Resources of the Elkader Downtown Business District." HADB No. 22-033, 2011.

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### ***Dallas County***

Davidson, Hugh. "Archaeological and Historical Resources of the South Raccoon River Greenbelt, Dallas County, Iowa." HADB No. 25-004, 1995.

Page, William C. "Downtown Perry, Iowa." HADB No. 25-011, 2000.

Page, William C. and John P. Zeller. "Uptown Dexter, Iowa." HADB No. 25-016, 2007.

### ***Dubuque County***

Jacobsen, James E. "Dubuque—the Key City: The Architectural and Historical Resources of Dubuque, Iowa, 1837–1955." HADB No. 31-050, 2000.

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McKay, Joyce. "Mines of Spain Archaeological Property Group." HADB No. 31-030, 1988.

### ***Greene County***

Conard, Rebecca. "The Lincoln Highway in Greene County, Iowa." HADB No. 37-001, 1992.

### ***Hardin County***

Naumann, Molly Myers. "Architectural and Historical Resources of Iowa Falls, Iowa." HADB No. 42-005, 1993.

### ***Henry County***

Naumann, Molly Myers. "Historical and Architectural Resources of Henry County, Iowa." HADB No. 44-007, 1999.

Naumann, Molly Myers. "Architectural and Historical Resources of Mount Pleasant, Iowa." HADB No. 44-003, 1991.

### ***Iowa County***

Anonymous. "Agricultural Buildings and Structures in the Amana Colonies." HADB No. 48-011, 2001.

### ***Jackson County***

Naumann, Molly Myers. "Limestone Architecture of Jackson County, Iowa." HADB No. 49-011, 1991.

Naumann, Molly Myers. "Historical and Architectural Resources of Maquoketa, Iowa." HADB No. 49-008, 1991.

### ***Jefferson County***

Llewellyn, Dara V. "The Collegiate Architecture of Henry K. Holsman: An Historic Campus District, Fairfield, Iowa." HADB No. 51-005, 1983.

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Nash, Jan R. "Survey and Evaluation of College Hill Neighborhood, City of Iowa City, Johnson County, Iowa." HADB No. 52-083, 1994.

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Naumann, Molly Myers, and Brian Schultes. "Survey and Evaluation of the Dubuque/Linn Corridor, Iowa City, Iowa and Architectural & Historical Resources of the Dubuque/Linn Street Corridor, Iowa City, Iowa, 1839–ca. 1940: Amendment to "Historic Resources of Iowa City, Iowa" MPDF." HADB No. 52-001, 1996.

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Svendsen, Marlys A. "Survey and Evaluation of the Manville Heights Neighborhood Iowa City, Iowa." HADB No. 52-078, 2010.

Svendsen, Marlys A. "Survey and Evaluation of the Central Business District, Iowa City, Iowa." HADB No. 52-040, 2001.

### ***Keokuk County***

Naumann, Molly Myers. "Historical and Architectural Resources of Sigourney, Iowa." HADB No. 54-009, 1998.

### ***Lee County***

Rathbun, Peter. "Keokuk Multiple Property Documentation." HADB No. 56-026, 1988.

### ***Linn County***

Long, Barbara Beving. "Historic Resources of Mt. Vernon, Iowa." HADB No. 57-102, 1991.

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Rogers, Leah D., Jennifer Price, and Judith Hull. "6th Avenue Corridor of the City of Marion, Linn County, Iowa MPD." HADB No. 57-100, 2010.

Svendsen, Marlys A. "Historic Resources of Cedar Rapids, Iowa." HADB No. 57-036, 2000.

Svendsen, Marlys A. "Commercial and Industrial Development of Cedar Rapids, Iowa, ca. 1865–1945." HADB No. 57-038, 1997.

### ***Lyon County***

Nash, Jan R. "Historic Farmsteads of Lyon County, Iowa." HADB No. 60-001, 1994.

### ***Madison County***

Johnson, Roslea, and Daniel J. Kammerer. "Legacy in Stone: The Settlement Era of Madison County, Iowa." HADB No. 61-002, 1987.

### ***Mahaska County***

Naumann, Molly Myers. "Architectural and Historical Resources of Oskaloosa, Iowa." HADB No. 62-011, 1991.

Naumann, Molly Myers. "A Survey of Paradise Block and the Works of Frank E. Wetherell." HADB No. 62-001, 1989.

Page, William C. "The Quaker Testimony in Oskaloosa." HADB No. 62-007, 1995.

### ***Muscatine County***

McCarley, Rebecca Lawin. "Historical and Architectural Resources of Muscatine, Iowa." HADB No. 70-013, 2005.

### ***Plymouth County***

Svendsen, Marlys A. "Architectural and Historical Resources of the Foster Park Neighborhood, Le Mars, Iowa, 1871-1956." HADB No. 75-008, 2006.

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## **APPENDIX G:**

### **PREHISTORIC AND HISTORIC CONTEXTS**

The list below originated in discussions during the early 1980s. It provides an organizational framework for work that has been pursued over the years in piecemeal fashion as funding permits. The numbers shown in brackets refer to reference sources cited in Appendix F, which comprise a list of draft and submitted Multiple Property Documentation Studies.

The reader will notice that the time periods overlap in Prehistory (“Early Contact/Protohistoric 1600–1820”); and the Historic Period contexts (“Exploratory Expeditions and Claims (1673–1835)” and “Indian Contact, Conflict and Dispossession (1600–1864).” The prehistory topics concern the period as approached from archeological perspectives and the historic-period topics relate to properties approached through architectural and historical study.

#### **Prehistory**

*PRE-CLOVIS (before 11,500 BC)*

*EARLY PALEOINDIAN (11,500–10,500 BC)*

***[Benn—HADB # 00-065]***

*LATE PALEOINDIAN (10,500–8500 BC)*

***[Benn—HADB # 00-065]***

#### **ARCHAIC**

***[Benn—HADB # 00-065]***

- Early Archaic (8500–5500 BC)

***[Benn—HADB # 00-065]***

- Middle Archaic (5500–3000 BC)

***[Benn—HADB # 00-065]***

- Late Archaic (3000–800 BC)

***[Benn—HADB # 00-065]***

#### **WOODLAND**

***[Benn—HADB # 00-065; Stanley and Stanley—HADB # 00-066]***

- Early Woodland (800–200 BC)



- Middle Woodland (200 BC–AD 400)
- Early Late Woodland (AD 400–650)
- Late Late Woodland (AD 650–1200)

#### *LATE PREHISTORIC (AD 900–1650)*

- Great Oasis (AD 800–1100)
- Mill Creek Culture/Initial Variant of the Middle Missouri Tradition (AD 1100–1250)  
***[Alex and Peterson—HADB # 00-199]***
- Glenwood Locality/Nebraska Phase of the Central Plains Tradition (AD 1000–1300)  
***[Peterson, Pope, Perry and Hedden—HADB # 00-200]***
- Oneota (AD 1050–1700)  
***[Benn—HADB # 00-065]***

#### *EARLY CONTACT/PROTOHISTORIC (AD 1600–1820)*

### **Historic Period**

#### *A. THE LAND EXPLORED AND OCCUPIED*

- Exploratory Expeditions and Claims (1673–1835)
- Indian Contact, Conflict, and Dispossession (1600–1864)  
***[Peterson and Becker—HADB # 96-019; Peterson—HADB # 00-160; Peterson and Stanley—HADB # 00-179]***

#### *B. COMMUNITIES IN TRANSITION*

##### Settlements Emerge

- River Towns: Gateways to the Interior (1830–1870)  
***[Jacobsen—HADB # 22-018; Jacobsen—HADB # 22-002; Jacobsen—HADB # 22-009; Naumann—HADB # 23-010; Jacobsen—HADB # 31-050; Jacobsen and Naumann—HADB # 31-049; Bowers—HADB # 82-032; Bowers—HADB # 82-004; Jacobsen—HADB # 82-033; Soike—HADB # 82-018]***
- Rural “Team Haul” Communities Thrive (1830–1900)
- Special Purpose Towns Come and Go (1840–1950)
- Mill Towns (1840–1875)
- Railroad Towns (1860–1890)

- Company Towns (1870–1930)
- Resort Towns (1870–1920)
- Military Towns (1830–1950)
- Communitarian Settlements (1845–1870)

***[Anonymous—HADB # 48-011]***

- County Seat Towns (1846–1870)

***[Bowers—HADB # 00-007; Svendsen—HADB # 00-144; Naumann—HADB # 04-003; Martins and Thomason—HADB # 06-009; Long—HADB # 07-019; McDowell—HADB # 17-022; Jacobsen—HADB # 18-011; Svendsen—HADB # 22-033; Naumann—HADB # 23-010; Jacobsen—HADB # 31-050; Jacobsen and Naumann—HADB # 31-049; Naumann—HADB # 44-003; Naumann—HADB # 49-008; Llewellyn—HADB # 51-005; Page—HADB # 51-001; Page and Walroth—HADB # 51-004; Nash—HADB # 52-029; Nash—HADB # 52-030; Nash—HADB # 52-015; Nash—HADB # 52-020; Naumann—HADB # 52-056; Naumann and Schultes—HADB # 52-001; Naumann and Schultes—HADB # 52-007; Svendsen—HADB # 52-032; Svendsen—HADB # 52-028; Svendsen—HADB # 52-040; Naumann—HADB # 54-009; Svendsen—HADB # 57-036; Svendsen—HADB # 57-038; Naumann—HADB # 62-011; Naumann—HADB # 62-001; Page—HADB # 62-007; Svendsen—HADB # 75-008; Jacobsen—HADB # 77-170; Jacobsen—HADB # 77-180; Jacobsen—HADB # 77-197; Jacobsen—HADB # 77-167; Long—HADB # 77-038; Long—HADB # 77-029; Long—HADB # 77-018; Page—HADB # 77-168; Page and Walroth—HADB # 77-008; Bowers—HADB # 82-004; Jacobsen—HADB # 82-033; Soike—HADB # 82-018; Svendsen—HADB # 85-011; Svendsen—HADB # 85-019; Naumann—HADB # 90-011; Naumann—HADB # 90-034]***

#### Townbuilding

- Town Planning and Development (1839–1940)

***[Page and Zeller—HADB # 25-016; Jacobsen—HADB # 31-072; Nash—HADB # 52-083; Long—HADB # 57-102; Rogers, Price, and Hull—HADB # 57-100; Long—HADB # 77-029; Page—HADB # 79-002; Page—HADB # 85-025; Page—HADB # 85-036]***

- Public Works Growth

***[McKay—HADB # 00-011; Svendsen—HADB # 00-144]***

#### Rise of Iowa's Leading Cities and Regional Centers

- Des Moines

***[Jacobsen—HADB # 77-170; Jacobsen—HADB # 77-197; Jacobsen—HADB # 77-167; Long—HADB # 77-038; Long—HADB # 77-029;***

***Long—HADB # 77-018; Page—HADB # 77-168; Page and Walroth—HADB #77-008]***

- Cedar Rapids

***[Svendsen—HADB # 57-036; Svendsen—HADB # 57-038]***

- Davenport

***[Bowers—HADB # 82-004; Jacobsen—HADB # 82-033; McDowell—HADB # 82-049; Soike—HADB # 82-018]***

- Sioux City

- Waterloo

***[Long—HADB # 07-019]***

#### ***C. TRANSPORTATION: ARBITER OF DEVELOPMENT***

- River, Trail and Road Transport Era (1830–1880)

***[Rathbun—HADB # 00-196; Anderson—HADB # 03-001; Naumann—HADB # 49-011; Bowers—HADB # 82-032]***

- Railroad Era (1855–1925)

***[Conard and Cuning—HADB # 00-009; Parrott—HADB # 00-071]***

- Urban Systems (1880–1955)

- Automobile/Truck Hardsurface Roads Era (1910–1955)

***[Fraser—HADB # 00-040; Anderson—HADB # 03-001; Conard—HADB # 37-001]***

- Aviation (1915–1955)

- Transportation Engineering & Technology (1840–1955)

***[Fraser—HADB # 00-040; Conard—HADB # 37-001]***

#### ***D. IOWA LIFEWAYS***

##### ***Mix of Peoples and Cultures***

- Immigration and Migration (1830–1920)

***[Rogers and Johnson—HADB # 00-001; Anderson—HADB # 23-016; Anonymous—HADB # 48-011; Rogers—HADB # 57-035]***

- Religion: The Iowa Mosaic (1830–1955)

***[Page—HADB # 62-007]***

- Fraternal/Social Community Organizations (1830–1955)

### Political and Military Life

- Turbulence—parties, factions, and leaders (1838–1955)
- Changing Character of Government (1838–1955)
- Military Affairs (1812–1940)

### Social and Educational Life

- Growth of Primary, Secondary, and Higher Education (1838–1955)  
***[Beedle and Deiber—HADB # 00-127; Neymeyer—HADB # 00-108]***
- Health and Welfare Services (1860–1955)  
***[Spurlock, Potts, and Hudson—HADB # 00-240; Page—HADB # 77-226]***
- Social Movements (1885–1955)
- Popular education efforts (Chautauquas, Lyceums, Literary Societies)
- Public Libraries Movement  
***[Klingensmith and Bowers—HADB # 00-008]***
- Conservation/Parks Movement  
***[Conard—HADB # 00-005; Conard—HADB # 00-214; McKay—HADB # 00-011]***
- Arts & Entertainment (1838–1955)  
***[Cunning et al—HADB # 00-010; Schwenk—HADB # 00-231]***
- Sports and Recreation  
***[Rogers and Kernek—HADB # 00-143]***
- Information Services—Press, Radio, Television, Publishing, Telegraph, Telephone (1838–1955)

### *E. IOWA LIVELIHOODS*

#### Agricultural Ascendancy—From Homestead to Agribusiness

- The Changing Iowa Farm (1838–1955)  
***[Peterson and Jacobsen—HADB # 00-006; Anderson—HADB # 23-016; Jacobsen—HADB 23-019; Anonymous—HADB # 48-011; Nash—HADB # 60-001; Jacobsen—HADB # 92-009]***
- Scientific Agriculture—Research, Promotion (1870–1955)
- Agriculture Related Industries—mills, creameries, food processing, canning & packing, cooperatives, farm implements & machinery, hybrid seeds, livestock feeds, fertilizers (1830–1955)  
***[Soike—HADB # 00-068; Page and Walroth—HADB # 51-004]***

- Farmer Organizations—Agricultural Societies, Grange, Farm Bureau, Farm Holiday Movement (1860–1935)

#### Commercial Expansion

- Financial Growth (1838–1940)
- Wholesale Trade (1838–1940)
- Retail and Service Trade (1838–1940)

***[Nash—HADB # 00-119]***

#### Industrial Growth and Adjustment

- Lumber and Wood-Processing Era (1870–1920)
- Mining & Bulk Products—Lead, Limestone, Coal, Gypsum, Clay (1830–1955)

***[Grieshop—HADB # 00-263; Grieshop—HADB # 00-266; Grieshop—HADB # 00-267; Grieshop—HADB # 00-268; Grieshop—HADB # 00-269; Grieshop—HADB # 00-270; McKay—HADB # 31-030; Page—HADB # 77-168]***

- General Manufacturing—Machinery, Fabricated metal-products, Equipment and Instruments (1870–1955)

***[Svendsen—HADB # 57-038]***

- Labor Movements and Organizations (1870–1940)

### *F. THE ARCHITECTURAL CONTEXT*

#### Architects/Builders and the Building Profession

- Leading Iowa Architects and Architectural Firms (1838–1955)

***[Long and Christian—HADB # 00-013; Peterson, Cheryl—HADB # 00-014; Naumann—HADB # 00-171; Llewellyn—HADB # 51-005; Naumann—HADB # 62-001]***

- Leading Non-Iowa Architects and Architectural Firms At Work In The State (1838–1955)
- Building Technology (1838–1955)
- Mail Order Architecture—Pattern Book Providers, Pre-cut and Prefabricated Architecture (1838–1955)
- Commercial Architecture (1838–1955)

***[Nash—HADB # 00-119]***

#### Vernacular/Folk Architectural Development

- Log Construction (1820–1930)
- Stone Construction (1840–1940)

***[Jacobsen—HADB # 22-009; Naumann—HADB # 49-011; Johnson and Kammerer—HADB # 61-002]***

- Other Vernacular Expressions (1840–1955)

***[Nash—HADB # 52-030; Nash—HADB # 52-020; Jacobsen—HADB # 77-197; Jacobsen—HADB # 77-167]***

#### Early & Mid-Nineteenth Century Influences

- Greek Revival (1838–1870)
- Other Stylistic Carryovers (1838–1860)

#### Victorian Development

- Gothic (1840–1900)
- Italianate (1850–1875)
- Second Empire (1865–1880)
- Stick/Eastlake (1880–1890)
- Queen Anne (1880–1900)
- Shingle Style (1880–1900)
- Romanesque (1870–1900)
- Renaissance (1870–1900)
- Octagon Mode (1850–1900)
- Other Victorian Expressions (1850–1900)

#### Late 19th and 20th Century Revivals

- Colonial Revival (1890–1940)
- Classical Revival (1900–1920)
- Tudor Revival (1890–1930)
- Late Gothic Revival (1900–1940)
- Mission/Spanish Revival (1910–1930)
- Beaux Arts (1900–1920)
- Other Revival Expressions (1890–1930)

#### Late 19th and Early 20th Century American Movements

- Prairie School (1900–1920) [31]
- Early Commercial/Chicago Style (1890–1920)
- Bungalow/Craftsman (1900–1930)

***[Jacobsen—HADB # 77-197; Jacobsen—HADB # 77-167]***

- Other Expressions (1900–1930)

### Modern Movements

- Art Deco/Moderne (1920–1940)
- International Style (1920–1940)
- Other Expressions (1920–1940)

### Landscape Architecture Developments

- Cemeteries and Parks (1860–1955)
- Other Beautification Plans (1860–1955)

***[Long—HADB # 77-029]***



## **APPENDIX H:**

### **DIGITAL RESOURCES FOR EXPLORING IOWA HISTORY**

Hollywood in the Heartland

<http://www.preservationiowa.org/hollywood/>

Network to Freedom – National Park Service

<http://www.nps.gov/subjects/ugrr/index.htm>

Iowa Network to Freedom

<http://www.iowahistory.org/museum/ugrr-ia/index.html>

The Iowa Heritage Digital Collections

<http://www.iowaheritage.org/>

Upper Mississippi Valley Digital Image Archive

<http://www.umvphotoarchive.org/>

Iowa Pathways

<http://www.iptv.org/iowapathways/>

Camp Silos

<http://www.campsilos.org>

Iowa State University Special Collections

<http://www.lib.iastate.edu/spcl/collections/digitaldoc.html>

Iowa Digital Library – The University of Iowa Libraries

<http://digital.lib.uiowa.edu/>

Rod Library Digital Collections – University of Northern Iowa

<http://cdm15897.contentdm.oclc.org/cdm/>

The Drake Heritage Collections – Drake University

<http://www.lib.drake.edu/heritage/>

State Historical Society of Iowa -- Photograph Collections

<http://www.flickr.com/photos/shsi-library/collections/>

State Historical Society of Iowa -- Museum Collections

<http://iowamuseumcollection.pastperfect-online.com/>

I-Sites Public

<http://ags.gis.iastate.edu/IsitesPublicAccess/>

Iowa Geographic Map Server

<http://ortho.gis.iastate.edu/>

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*[Committee member affiliations are listed as at time of appointment in January 2012. Several committee members changed jobs during the course of the planning meetings.]*

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# PHOTOGRAPH CREDITS

- Page 1: Blood Run National Historic Landmark, Lyon County. Photograph Inventory. Iowa State Historic Preservation Office.
- Page 9: Motor Mill, Clayton County. Photograph Inventory. Iowa State Historic Preservation Office.
- Page 14: Backbone State Park, Delaware County. Iowa Department of Natural Resources photograph. May 12, 2004.
- Page 23: Grand Theatre, Eldora. Photograph Inventory. Iowa State Historic Preservation Office.
- Page 27: Patterson Trading Post, Iowa County. University of Iowa—Office of the State Archaeologist photograph. March-April 2012.
- Page 35: Hale-Bopp Comet over St. Paul's Church, Boone County. Photographed by John Wenck. March 30, 1997. Used with permission.
- Page 40: Woodbury County Courthouse National Historic Landmark. Dinner event during annual statewide historic preservation conference. Photographed by John Zeller. Photograph Inventory. Iowa State Historic Preservation Office. September 19, 2008.

*The Iowa Department of Cultural Affairs (DCA) is responsible for developing the state's interest in the areas of the arts, history and other cultural matters with the advice and assistance from its two divisions: the State Historical Society of Iowa and the Iowa Arts Council. DCA preserves, researches, interprets and promotes an awareness and understanding of local, state and regional history and stimulates and encourages the study and presentation of the performing and fine arts and public interest and participation in them.*

### **State Historical Society of Iowa Vision**

*To help Iowans comprehend who they are and what they can become, the State Historical Society of Iowa serves as a trustee of Iowa's historical legacy and an advocate for understanding Iowa's past.*

### **State Historical Society of Iowa Mission**

*The State Historical Society of Iowa has a dual mission of preservation and education.*

- As a trustee of Iowa's historical legacy, SHSI identifies, records, collects, preserves, manages, and provides access to Iowa's historical resources.*
- As an advocate of understanding Iowa's past, SHSI educates Iowans of all ages, conducts and stimulates research, disseminates information, and encourages and supports historical preservation and education efforts of others throughout the state.*

*The State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO) is a section within the State Historical Society of Iowa. The State Historic Preservation Office conducts historic preservation activities pursuant to federal and state requirements.*

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